THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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TALKIES STRESS VOICE IN CASTING OF MOVIE ROLES

Producers Acquiring "Library" of How Actors Sound on "Records"

MANY OF PROBLEMS OF RADIO ENTERING

Small Towns Called Chief Beneficiary of New Picture Era

What are the "Talkies"? What is their effect on the movie industry? How do the several types differ? How are they made? What is their future? These and other questions now before the theatrical world are being answered in a series of articles, of which this is the third.

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Three generally used talking picture systems are now available, the Photophone, Movietone and Vitaphone. It will be apparent to the reader that the synchronization, which seems so wonderful, is quite automatic in the Photophone and Movietone systems. Coming to the Vitaphone, anyone witnessing its performance will note that its synchronization is also excellent. Now for its system.

If one varies the speed of a phonograph record not only is the time element changed but the pitch varies up and down. In order to obtain accurate reproduction a constant speed must be obtained. All modern theaters have their projectors, or motion picture machines, operated by an electric motor rather than by the old hand crank of the early days.

Since our film and our turntable are both to be moved electrically, it is a simple thing to connect them mechanically so that a single motor operates them both. Operating, in effect, from a common shaft, they must always turn at exactly the same speed. This is how Vitaphone works out synchronization.

Use Single Motor

At the recording end the camera motor and record turntable motor are also both operated from a single motor. The operator in the theater merely pulls the film through until he comes to a mark which shows him where to start it. Then he puts the needle on the record at the first groove alongside of a mark on it. The film and record are now properly lined up. A switch is turned and the motor starts turning both of these mechanisms and the picture and sound run through absolutely in step at all times.

The records used by Vitaphone are 18 inches in diameter, six inches larger than the large records one buys for home use. One record will

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Cotton Textiles Said to Neglect Field of Export

Mill Interests Fail, Says Report, to Develop Possibilities of Webb-Pomerene Act

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Development of the export market for cotton textiles through joint representation in specific fields, or under the provisions of the Webb-Pomerene Act, is recommended by Walter D. Hines, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, following a special study just concluded under his direction.

"It is noteworthy that while many mill interests lament the restrictions of our Anti-Trust Act on the handling of domestic business," he said, "those mills have not yet availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Webb-Pomerene Act to be relieved of those restrictions in handling export business."

"Whatever the form of combination employed in foreign business," he said, "the object should be to get the most efficient organization possible with the necessary export experience and specially trained personnel and with the necessary facilities for studying and adequately serving the markets selected. For these essentials, nothing can be a substitute. Combination without necessary business background, experience and training can promise nothing but disappointment.

"Our study indicates that we are well situated as to bank facilities and that our most experienced export interests, whose credit problems are of the most trustworthy character, have little if any complaint that other countries have any substantial advantages in this respect."

TERCENTENARY PROMOTED

The Committee on Municipal Finance of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported favorably a bill to authorize cities and towns to appropriate money for the celebrations in 1930 of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

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Rare Watches Given to Horology Exhibit

Cleveland

THIRTY rare watches valued at $100,000 have been deeded to the Horological Institute of Washington by the Cleveland Museum of Art.

The watches were collected by the late James Ward Packard, automobile manufacturer, who regarded watch making as the finest example of the metal workers' art. He left the collection to the Museum of Art. Mr. Packard's widow approved the transfer.

Uniform Laws Advocated for Control of Air

Bar Committee Would Empower Vehicle Heads in Each State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Uniform state laws regarding the inspection and licensing of airplanes and air pilots were recommended at the meeting of the executive committee of the American Bar Association at the Hotel Nautilus.

The proposed legislation gives to the vehicle commissioner of the State, control of the licensing and inspection of airplanes and pilots, and authorizes him to promulgate such rules and regulations as he deems necessary providing they do not conflict with other state laws or federal statues.

The proposed law caused a long discussion and it was brought out that many state officials have protested against federal regulation of air traffic exclusively in a state on the ground that it is an infringement on the rights of a state to regulate its own affairs.

The committee advised against approving any movement to adopt uniform state regulations concerning rates, schedules or points of operation of airplanes. Such regulations are regarded as premature, as there are but few passenger air routes in operation, and it was believed that such attempt at regulation now would put the pioneer business "in the hands of politically chosen commissions."

The sub-committee on radio law reported that after the enactment of the Radio Act of 1927 there was no litigation of importance until last September because, prior to last summer, the Federal Radio Commission took no steps to reduce the number of radiocasting stations.

Five court cases based on efforts of the commission to reduce the number of radio stations are now pending on appeal from decisions of the Federal Radio Commission to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

"The most important question before Congress," the report says, "is that of the character of the licensing authority and the scope of its power."

The commission advises that the law should be amended so that licenses may be suspended and there are provisions of the act regarding the penal provisions that the committee feels should be clarified.

The report declared that the new radio business should not be handicapped and fettered by legislation that is not based on a technical knowledge of the radio and points out the danger of laws that are prepared by men ignorant of actual conditions and needs.

Air Sheriffs May Roam Blue California Skies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Sheriffs of the air may roam the blue vault of the California heavens.

Deputies appointed by the sheriff, one for each county in the State, and each to be a qualified pilot, aeronautical engineer or airport manager would, under the provisions of the California Navigation Act of 1929, enforce regulations under strict state control of aviation as laid down. The title of the new official would be deputy sheriff in charge of aeronautics.

The draft of the navigation act

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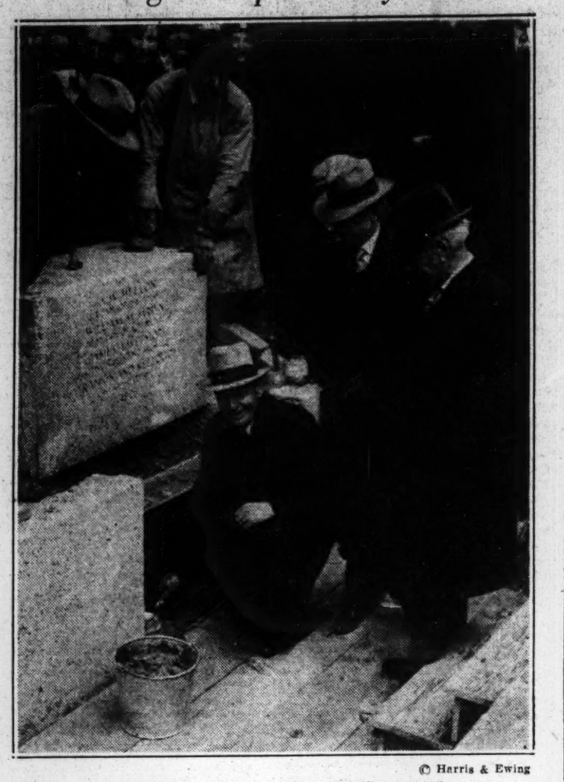
Adding to Capital's Sky Line



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SECRETARY JARDINE LAYS CORNER STONE

The Name of Every Employee and Reports on Activities and Finances of the Department of Agriculture Were Deposited in the Corner Stone of the Department's New $2,000,000 Administration Building. Mr. Jardine Is Shown Laying the Corner Stone, Assisted by Senator Charles L. McNary and Representative Gilbert N. Haugen, Authors of the McNary-Haugen Bill.

Corner Stone Laid by Farm Leaders in Washington

Department of Agriculture Extending Building to House All Offices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Secretary Jardine, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, G. N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Agricultural Appropriations, participated in the laying of the corner stone for the new Department of Agriculture Building.

In the corner stone, which is of Massachusetts pink granite, was placed reports bearing upon agriculture.

The new building, Secretary Jardine explained, will be the central unit of what is to be a permanent and adequate home for the agricultural department. It connects the east and west wings, built 21 years ago, and will be supplemented by an extensible building to the rear. When completed the structure will be the largest single housing establishment for men and women in agricultural employment in the world.

Secretary Jardine said that a total of 45 buildings or sections of buildings are now occupied in Washington by the various branches of work. Some of the bureaus have their personnel in as many as eight or ten buildings.

Provision also has been made for the construction of the first unit of the extensible building, which will cover an entire city block. It will later be extended by the addition of wings east and west over two more city blocks.

Another Elephant Added to Hoover Collection

WASHINGTON (AP) — Herbert Hoover, who began collecting elephants of bronze, redwood and other materials long before he captured the one belonging to the Republican Party, has a new one, carved from ivory and presented by Young Men's Christian Associations of China.

General Sandino Offers Plan to Split Nicaragua

Wants Province of Nueva Segovia—Withdrawal of Marines Also Demanded

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Gen. Augustino Sandino, rebel leader, has proposed that the Province of Nueva Segovia be separated from Nicaragua and placed under his control.

President Moncada's reply to the proposal was to call it treason and to order the enlistment of volunteers to combat Sandino and his followers, whom he termed outlaws. He added that the proposal was "lunacy."

President Moncada and General Sandino were followers of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, recently appointed Nicaraguan Minister to Washington, when Sacasa headed a Liberal revolution in 1926 and 1927.

Moncada Made Peace

General Moncada was commander of the Liberal Armies and agreed to make peace with the Conservative Diaz Government, one of the terms being American supervision of a presidential election, which Moncada won.

General Sandino was the only Liberal army leader who refused to lay down his arms and his revolutionary activities in Northern Nicaragua resulted in many engagements with American marines in the fall and winter of 1927 and during 1928.

The proposal of General Sandino was sent to President Moncada through relatives and included a suggestion for a peace conference between the two at which the matter would be discussed.

"Farce of Patriotism"

"I have taken steps to stop this shameful farce of patriotism by ordering the enlistment of volunteers to combat the outlaws," President Moncada said. "Peace reigns over the country, except in a small area to the north near the border of Honduras where small bands of outlaws are destroying crops.

"I am obliged to prevent this state of affairs and martial law will be declared in the disturbed region. Sufficient forces will be organized to restore tranquillity to the entire country."

A bill to appropriate money for the support of the Guardia Nacional, which is officered by American marines, has been debated by Congress for days, but has not been passed. The Guardia is now operating under presidential decree.

Bullock Carts Cut Deep in India's Roads Motor Spirit Tax May Help in Repairing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A tax of six annas (3 cents) on motor spirit is proposed by the Government of India's Road Development Committee as a basis for a far-reaching scheme of road improvement, though the bullock cart is the most general means of transport in the country.

Many of India's roads, which would otherwise be a fair means of communication, are frequently interrupted by a river-crossing or stream bed. Moreover, the surface of unmetaled roads during the rains is liable to be reduced to an impassable morass.

This diversity of local conditions is reflected in the traffic. In the Himalayas, goods are carried on pack animals, mules, ponies, yaks and even sheep and goats. In the sandy tracts of the northwest camels are commonly used for both goods and passengers. In the north, horse-drawn carriages are widely used. But throughout India, the bullock cart is widely used and is well adapted to the needs of the country. It is strongly constructed, being not easily damaged by bad roads. It is made from materials which are available almost everywhere and by artisans who are found in almost every village and in case of breakdown repairs can easily be effected. The cultivator, who is the chief user of the roads, has his own agricultural bullocks which can be employed for purposes of transport when not working in the fields. The ordinary bullock cart is, however, very slow, and its narrow iron tires do much damage to the roads and substantially add to the cost of road maintenance.

Motor traffic has grown rapidly in recent years. Motor vehicles imported into India have risen from 4500 to 26,000 during the last 12 years, and the consumption of petrol has increased from 4,500,000 gallons to 50,000,000 gallons during this period, and now appears to be increasing annually at the rate of 30 per cent.

The committee also recommends the abolition of all tolls on traffic, as toll bars, it points out, are particularly obstructive to rapidity of road transport. The Governor-General-in-Council considers that this report will mark the beginning of a new outlook toward road development in India.

And Now

Through Texas!

with

Collinson Owen

Tomorrow

on the Editorial Page

HOOVER TO PUSH REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

Modernization of Methods Stressed in Meeting With Party Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — President-elect Hoover has advised Congressional leaders that he is determined to undertake a comprehensive reorganization of the executive departments of the Government during his Administration.

It is authoritatively understood that Mr. Hoover indicated that he considers such a project one of the major administrational problems confronting the country. The President-elect was reported as of the conviction that without a modernization of the methods of doing governmental business that efficient, competent and honest government would be increasingly at a handicap.

Mr. Hoover, it was said, contemplates a sweeping revamping of governmental agencies looking to greatly enhanced co-ordination of their activities to the end that duplication and interference will be reduced to a minimum or entirely eliminated, if possible.

Plan of Long Standing

The realization of such a project, it is known, has long been one of Mr. Hoover's ambitions. He has advocated such improvement throughout his career as a Cabinet officer and promoted it as much as he could in the administration of his own department, that of Commorce.

During the Presidential campaign he stressed the importance of such an undertaking and pledged himself to its accomplishment if elected. It is his earnest intention to push this work, he has informed Congressional conferees. In discussing the matter with Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, the President-elect stressed the urgent importance of such an undertaking as a vital factor in promoting economy and efficiency in government.

Mr. Hoover, according to Mr. Dallinger, laid particular emphasis upon the need of co-ordinating all the engineering activities of the Government under one department, with an assistant secretary in charge.

Specific Recommendations

Congressional leaders expressed the view that specific reorganization recommendations will be forthcoming from Mr. Hoover at the regular session of the next Congress. They are of the opinion that the President-elect will include the subject in his inaugural address and that it certainly will be a part of his message to Congress next December, when it convenes for its regular meeting.

In pressing for the accomplishment of governmental reorganization, Mr. Hoover will put into action a project which has been the subject of discussion, both in and out of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

BEACON IN BUFFALO TO FLASH COMPASS

Directions to Be Designated by Colored Lights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A unique beacon which will throw a light in clear weather for 75 miles, as well as flashing by different colored lights the points of the compass, will be installed on the Electric Building tower here.

The equipment will consist of four 24-inch searchlights, one stationary, casting a white beam toward the airport. The other three lights—one red, one blue, and one amber—will flash north, south, and west. With this arrangement aviators will be able to locate the airport, as well as the points of the compass.

12-Deck "El" For Cars Urged for New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

NEW methods of traffic relief, including the construction of 12-deck elevated highways for motor cars, will be studied by the Broadway Association under the leadership of Dr. John A. Harriss, formerly deputy commissioner of police in charge of traffic.

Dr. Harriss installed at his own expense the original traffic signal lights in Fifth Avenue, and is chairman of the subcommittee on plan and scope of the New York Citizens' Traffic Committee, making studies for relief of surface congestion.

Economists at Geneva Study Ways to Peace

Wide Survey Planned on All Trade Questions Affecting World Stability

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Economic Committee of the League is devoting particular attention in its present session to the study of economic questions affecting the peace of the world, on which the chairman, Dr. von Trendelenburg, presented a report, and this and the appointment of three experts to review this question is regarded with no small interest in view of the researches which the newly appointed committee on reparations must make into the economic situation of Germany.

Two of these experts, Dr. Siegfried and Dr. Bonn, are well-known authorities on the social and economic conditions of the United States. Another question which the committee is studying is the possibility of reaching an agreement on the most-favored-nation clause, and it has already adopted a report on this question, which proposes a standard draft clause for insertion in commercial conventions. The report lays down certain fundamentals for adoption and appears to arrive at a satisfactory compromise concerning the wares to which most-favored-nation treatment should apply and the exceptions which should be allowed.

The economic committee will also propose a plan for the general reduction of the tariff on aluminum and cement and will work out a draft agreement on the treatment of foreign undertakings as preparation for the international conference on this subject. The committee will examine the effect of industrial trusts on the general economic situation, as well as that of administrative protection.

Regarding the coal problem, the committee decided that technical experts in labor circles of nine of the coal producing countries of Europe be consulted, and after hearing them the economic committee will reoprt to the Council of the League, which will take the advice of the economic consultative committee concerning the direction further inquiry should take.

Reports here point to a growing tendency of coal owners to combine for the controlling of prices and the better organization and distribution of coal, and although the economic committee is not theoretically opposed to this, it insists that workers' and consumers' interests must be considered. Committee on customs nomenclature, consisting of representatives of Germany, Italy, France, Czechoslovakia and Belgium, is now nearing the end of its labors, having drawn up a scheme for the simplification of customs regulations for a large class of goods.

Alcohol Gasoline From Sawdust, Potatoes and Coal Being Made

Utilization of Materials That Would Ordinarily, in Large Part, Be Waste One of Features of Novel Fuel Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPOKANE, Wash.—A handful of sawdust, a cull potato and a lump of waste coal comprise the sole raw materials, figuratively speaking, of a Spokane plant, which has as its aim the manufacture of a motor fuel with an alcohol base, several types of smokeless fuel, industrial and commercial gas, fertilizer, denatured alcohol and a host of wood and coal tar products.

Aside from the variety of its products perhaps the most striking feature of the plant, known as the Power, Oil & Gas Company of Spokane, is its utilization of materials that would ordinarily, in large part, be wasted.

Elmer H. Records, president of the company, believes it will now be possible to turn out products of high value from present coal mine waste dumps. And while sawdust is not entirely wasted under existing conditions, he points out, its uses may well be enlarged and made more profitable if the example of the Spokane plant is followed.

Although the plant is divided into three distinct parts, one for each of the raw materials used, the most complete co-ordination is maintained between them, it is explained.

What is understood to be a new method for the treatment of coal not at present profitable, such as lignites, is involved in one division. The carbonization of coal is brought about, Mr. Records explained, by using low pressure, high temperature superheated steam as a heat supporting medium, without the application of any exterior heat. Thus the material to be carbonized is not subjected to the oxidizing effects of open flames or high external heats. Nor is the depreciation of the equipment involved in the process believed to be nearly as high as is usual in carbonization plants.

One of the principal products of the plant is known as "vegalene motor concentrate," from which in turn a vegalene energized gasoline and a vegalene high power gasoline are produced.

From each ton of coal processed in addition to the gas and coke obtained, there is a yield of approximately 40 gallons of liquid. Certain of these relatively inexpensive light oils are combined with products obtained from the potato and sawdust utilization plants to make the motor fuel.

Alcohol plays a large part in the plant's output of gasoline. Patents have been obtained, according to Mr. Records, for the process used in the gasification of this alcohol. Engines of a special design, he states, have been necessary for the alcohol motor fuel produced by somewhat similar processes abroad. The vegalene compound, however, is readily usable in the present-day automobile.

UNITED STATES JOINS IN ANTI-WAR TREATY WITH NO RESERVATION

Senate Vote Is 85 to 1 — Ratification Comes Suddenly When Committee Reports "Interpretations"

STATEMENT OF NATION'S VIEW REMOVES LAST OF OPPOSITION

Specifically Denies Modification—Several Senators Belittle Treaty's Effect—Borah Declares It Has Same Sanction and Is as Binding as Any Other

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States unreservedly adheres to the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

The Senate ratified the pact by the vote of 85 to 1, John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, being the lone dissenter. He opposed the treaty as unduly favoring Great Britain. His viewpoint, contained in a reservation that he offered, was brusquely rejected by the Senate without even taking the time to hold a record vote on the proposition.

All other critics of the pact cast aside their objections on the final roll call and joined in massing the overwhelming tide of victory. The sweeping majority vote was made possible by a compromise arrangement that overcome the hesitation of the objectors to unqualified indorsement of the agreement.

An "Interpretative Report"

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee by unanimous action sent to the Senate an "interpretative report" on the pact. This statement, written by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the committee and floor leader for the treaty, was an exposition of the committee's understanding of the provisions of the pact.

This elucidation is that which Mr. Borah had maintained throughout the Senate debate and was understood in the pact itself. Its substance is to the effect that the Monroe Doctrine is not infringed, that the right of self-defense is in no way curtailed and that the treaty does not provide sanctions, either expressed or implied.

To assure the other signatories to the pact that the committee's statement was not a reservation, either expressed or implied, Mr. Borah appended to the report a statement to this effect. He insisted that such a declaration was necessary in view of the debate on the issue.

He was from the beginning willing that a committee report clarifying the pact be made. He insisted, and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, joined him, that such a statement be strictly informal and that its status be rigidly kept from any implication of qualifying the pact.

Situation Altered

When, therefore, some of the critics of the treaty suggested that the Senate take action on the report itself and this fact was widely advertised through the press, Mr. Borah immediately called off all overtures on a committee declaration.

He also took the position that he could no longer agree to a report in the form he was originally willing to accept and that if another was to be forthcoming it must specifically declare that it was not a reservation.

After 10 days of futile bargaining and maneuvering the whole matter was brought into the open when Mr. Borah moved a unanimous consent agreement in the Senate that debate thereafter be limited to 30 minutes for each Senator who desired to talk.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, one of the leaders who demanded an "interpretation," countered with a resolution calling upon the Foreign Relations Committee for such a statement.

In the ensuing discussion of the debate limitation and Mr. Reed's proposal it was disclosed how close the contending groups had been all the time to an understanding. For some reason, unexplained then and still mysterious although there is much to indicate that some of the treaty's supporters having no doubt of the final outcome were willing that the debate be prolonged for a time in order to delay consideration of the naval cruiser bill, no accord was arrived at.

Way Rapidly Cleared

But after the frank disclosure on the Senate floor the situation rapidly cleared. Mr. Reed, Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, and George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, who led the opposition, insisting that they were not against the pact if a report could be obtained, announced that they had canvassed the Senate and had pledges assuring that if the report was forthcoming from the committee no action on it would be asked for.

Mr. Borah came forward with his report, plus the new section that it was not a reservation and was for informative purposes only, and a rapprochement was quickly reached. While the galleries were filled with women delegates to the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War who previous to the session had called upon senators urging them to ratify the treaty Mr. Borah polled the chamber on the report preliminary to its presentation.

Its submission was preceded by Mr. Blaine's reservation. He addressed himself to the necessity for such a proposition and moved its acceptance. It was promptly rejected by a vive voca vote. Mr. Moses then announced the withdrawal of a reservation he had offered when the treaty first came before the Senate.

Final Oratorical Encounter

As the chamber prepared to vote there ensued a final oratorical encounter. Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, and Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, took

FRENCH REJOICE AT RATIFICATION OF PARIS PACT

Formal Adhesion of Paris Likely to Follow American Senate's Action

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Government fully supports the Kellogg Pact and rejoices in its ratification by the United States Senate, according to statements made by both the Premier, Raymond Poincaré and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand. Many nations have been waiting for the United States to ratify first, and now that the Senate has accepted the pact without reservations it is expected here that the French Parliament will shortly be called on to announce the formal adhesion of France.

M. Briand, replying to interpellations on the subject of the Kellogg Pact in the French Senate, was insistent that it damaged in no way the authority of the League of Nations. Critics in America, he said, felt that the Kellogg Pact would make the United States in the same way subservient to the League, while in Europe an opposite apprehension exists. Neither is true. Actually the Kellogg Pact goes further than the League in one main respect, and thus supplements the strength of the League.

The League Covenant admits the possibility of war when arbitration fails, whereas the Kellogg Pact declares that in no case should a nation be the aggressor. For the first time, therefore, war is openly branded as illegal. Rather than divide the European and American continents from one another, M. Briand said, the Kellogg Pact will be a bridge, thus aiding collaboration of the two continents.

The Kellogg pact, M. Briand emphasized, was not an organization of peace, though having a moral value even as the League possessed a juridic value. No international organization of justice exists.

That must come little by little, and already at the League there has been formulated a general pact of arbitration. France would never forget its obligations under the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaties, and the Kellogg Pact could only aid France in fulfilling them.

While giving cheerful assent to the Kellogg Pact and while the French Government may no more write into the pact its reservations than has the Senate done, nevertheless they exist here as obviously as they do in Washington.

M. Briand said that the Kellogg Pact did not affect the Monroe Doctrine, but he admitted that this doctrine was not counter to the League Covenant. However, just as the Senate places first the Monroe Doctrine in its thought, so does France take certain refuge behind the League Covenant. Both parties will support sincerely the Kellogg Pact when it is completely ratified, but both will equally maintain in crises their own interpretations of it.

FRENCH CHAMBER VOTES BIGGER NAVY DESPITE PROTESTS

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Brushing aside scarcely audible protests from Socialists, the Chamber voted an addition to the French Navy of one 10,000-ton cruiser, six torpedo boat destroyers, six cruising submarines, one minelaying submarine, two tankers and two dispatch boats. Nearly 1,000,000,000 francs are required to cover the cost, which sum will be spread over the intervening years to 1933, when they will be finished.

This represents the second part of the naval program as otulined in 1922. With 114 new naval units complete by 1923 the French Navy, depleted by the war, will be thoroughly reorganized.

The Government is also to aid in the construction of fast steamers for service from Marseilles to North Africa, which, in the event of war, could be employed for transporting troops from the colonies.

the floor and belittled the merits of the treaty. They announced that they would vote for the agreement, but wanted it known that they considered it futile.

These facetious comments roused Mr. Borah to a few moments of characteristically stirring retort.

"If you say to me," he said, "as has been intimated, that it is easier to mobilize the passions for war, and is easier to direct the passions for conflict, than it is to mobilize the passions for peace or the passions for adjustment, I challenge the proposition.

"I say that the most searching, universal and profound passion in the human breast today is the passion for peace, and if it is organized and directed as we organize and direct the passions for war, it will dominate and control in international affairs, and the great object and purpose of this treaty is to organize the peace forces, to organize the moral influences, in behalf of adjustment of difficulties without conflict.

"Why should this treaty renouncing war be considered impractical or as an ideal beyond the power of men and women to attain? Is the obligation in this treaty any less binding than the obligation in any other treaty? Is the honor or the good faith of the nations signatory to this treaty any less binding than the honor and the good faith of the nations signatory to any other treaty?

"If I understand international affairs there is nothing behind any treaty save the honor and the good faith of the nations signing the treaty. They all rest upon the honor and the faith of the nations and nothing more.

Honor Is Final Sanction

"We may talk about treaties providing for war, and providing for the use of armies and navies, and for economic boycotts, but there is at last nothing behind any of those treaties except the honor and the good faith of the nations signing them.

"There is just the same honor, the same binding obligation, and the same good faith behind an agreement not to go to war under any circumstances that there is behind an agreement to go to war under certain circumstances."

Mr. Borah closed the debate. The roll call followed. Nine senators were absent, eight of whom were announced by their colleagues as being for the treaty. No statement was made concerning the position of Guy Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia.

As Vice-President Dawes announced the vote, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, jumped to his feet and commanded attention.

"Mr. President," he shouted, "at this moment I desire to call attention to the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are the only two nations that have ratified this treaty and are parties to it, and I hope these two great revolutionary countries will now proceed to outlaw war throughout the world."

During the debate on the treaty Mr. Brookhart had insisted that Senate ratification of the pact meant recognition of the Soviet Government, as it has already approved the pact. The State Department holds this is not the case. Mr. Brookhart's final observation was greeted with friendly smiles as the chair announced that the cruiser bill now became the unfinished business before the Senate.

The chamber adjourned for the day to prepare to engage again in a long controversy—this time over naval armament.

WOMEN RENEW SEARCH FOR WAY TO FIRM PEACE

Ratifying of Kellogg Pact Hailed as Great Step Toward Ban on War

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The ratification of the Kellogg peace pact by the United States Senate has brought no holiday in the deliberations of the fourth National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. Glad as the delegates were to hear the news of the Senate action following a few hours, after they had presented to their Senators resolutions in favor of the pact from more than 12,000 meetings which they have held throughout the country, the women have proceeded with no abatement of energy to map out further activities on behalf of peace.

After a few seconds of handclapping over what their chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, called "The greatest triumph for peace the world has ever known," the women settled down to hear Prof. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins University tell how the investment of money abroad leads to war, Charles P. Howland of the Council on Foreign Relations assert that the question of the freedom of the seas must be settled before there can be disarmament, Capt. Thomas Schneider, professor of law at West Point, declare that peace pacts and preparations for defense are inseparable, and Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, state that the boundary agreement between the United States and Canada is evidence of the success of peace pacts

Increase in Investments

Professor Latane pointed to the increasing investment of United States money outside the boundary, $15,000,000,000 now loaned and the investment increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, and declared that "the Constitution may not follow the flag, but the State Department follows the dollar."

He praised the Inter-American Arbitration Treaties as a step forward, "in practical expression of good faith in the anti-war pact," and declared that Mr. Hoover's South American trip is indicative of better relations with our southern neighbors.

Militarists Called Pacifists

Militarists are pacifists, asserted Captain Schneider, declaring that those who "know the horrors and brutality of war are those who do not want war. "However, he added, "there is nothing incompatible nor inconsistent with the idea of accomplishing a state of organized world peace and at the same time recognizing the necessity of preparedness for defensive purposes."

One entire convention session was given over to an "international conversation" in which Raymond T. Rich of the World Peace Foundation, representing "Mr. International Public Opinion," and Mrs. Catt, representing "Mrs. International Public Opinion," directed pertinent questions regarding the maintenance of war establishments to Arthur Bullard, representing "Mr. Great Britain," Prof. James T. Shotwell as "Mr. France," Reinhold Niebuhr as "Mr. Germany," James G. McDonald as "Mr. Italy," "Dr. Sidney L. Gulick as 'Mr. Japan," and Bruce Bliven as "Mr. United States."

United States' Understanding of Pact Outlined in Report

Monroe Doctrine and Right of Self-Defense Remain Intact, Senate Is Advised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Kellogg treaty to renounce war, reads:

"Your Committee on Foreign Relations reports favorably the treaty signed at Paris, Aug. 27, 1928, popularly called the multilateral or Kellogg-Briand Treaty. The two articles in this treaty are as follows:

"The treaty in brief pledges the nations bound by the same not to resort to war in the settlement of their international controversies save in bona fide self-defense and never to seek settlement of such controversies except through pacific means.

"It is hoped and believed that the treaty will serve to bring about a sincere effort on the part of the nations to put aside war and to employ peaceful methods in their dealings with each other.

Self-Defense Understood

"The committee reports the above treaty with the understanding that the right of self-defense is in no way curtailed or impaired by the terms or conditions of the treaty. Each nation is free at all times and regardless of the treaty provisions to defend itself, and is the sole judge of what constitutes the right of self-defense and the necessity and extent of the same.

"The United States regards the Monroe Doctrne as a part of its national security and defense. Under the right of self-defense allowed by the treaty must necessarily be included the right to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, which is a part of our system of national defense. Bearing upon this question, and as to the true interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as it has always been maintained and interpreted by the United States, we incorporate the following:

(The committee here inserts quotations construing the Monroe Doctrine from the message of President Monroe on Dec. 2, 1823, from the message of President Cleveland on Dec. 17, 1895, from a speech by Elihu Root, July, 1914, and from Prof. Theodore Woolsey, June, 1914.)

"The committee further understands that the treaty does not provide sanction, express or implied, should any signatory to the treaty or any nations adhering to the treaty, violate the terms of the same. There is no obligation, or commitment, express or implied, upon the part of any of the other signers of the treaty to engage in punitive or coercive measures as against the nation violating the treaty.

Effect of Violation

"The effect of the violation of the treaty is to relieve the other signers of the treaty from any obligation under it with the nation thus violating the same.

"In other words, the treaty does not, either expressly or impliedly, contemplate the use of force or coercive measures for its enforcement as against any nation violating it.

"It is a voluntary pledge upon the part of each nation that it will not have recourse to war, except in self-defense, and that it will not seek settlement of its international controversies except through pacific means, and if a nation sees proper to disregard the treaty and violate the same, the effect of such action is to take it from under the benefits of the treaty, and to relieve the other nations from any treaty relationship with the said power.

"This treaty in no respect changes or qualifies our present position or relation to any pact or treaty existing between other nations or governments.

"This report is made solely for the purpose of putting upon record what your committee understands to be the true interpretation of the treaty, and not in any sense for the purpose or with the design of modifying or changing the treaty in any way or effectuating reservation, or reservations, to the same."

HARVARD'S EXPENSES MOUNT TO $10,000,000

The operating expenses of Harvard University for the 12 months ending June 30, 1928, were $10,589,940.44, according to figures just made public in the report of Charles F. Adams, Treasurer of Harvard University, to the Board of Overseers. The largest source of income to cover these expenses was funds and gifts, which provided more than $4,900,000.

These operating expenses show an increase over the preceding 12 months of more than $1,000,000. The income from athletic sports alone showed a falling off from the figures for the preceding year. All other sources of income showed gains, including tuition, which provided more than $2,400,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably followed by snow late tonight and Thursday; rising temperatures; moderate winds, becoming easterly; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 20.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow tonight and Thursday, changing to sleet or rain on the south coast; slowly rising temperatures, the winds becoming northeast or east and increasing by Thursday.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by snow Thursday; rising temperatures; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate easterly.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	0	Memphis	34
Atlantic City	22	Montreal	6
Boston	12	Nantucket	18
Buffalo	10	New Orleans	60
Calgary	2	New York	22
Charleston	56	Philadelphia	26
Chicago	12	Pittsburgh	8
Denver	24	Portland, Me.	2
Des Moines	6	Portland, Ore.	32
Eastport	4	San Francisco	42
Galveston	56	St. Louis	20
Hatteras	50	St. Paul	2
Helena	14	Seattle	34
Jacksonville	62	Tampa	66
Kansas City	14	Washington	26
Los Angeles	48		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:50 p. m., Thursday, 3:22 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

SUBMARINE TESTS HALTED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Tests which have been in progress on the submarine Defender, preparatory to official navy tests of the Lake-Dennenhower submarine safety door, were halted Tuesday when it was announced that two cylinder head gaskets had blown out in the engines of the Defender, necessitating repairs that would cause a postponement of at least two weeks.

New Move Made for Revocation of Roger Williams' Banishment

Massachusetts Man Seeks to Have State Right What He Considers Wrong Done Founder of Providence, by General Court

Convinced by long study and reflection that Roger Williams was unreasonably and unjustly treated when he was ordered banished from Massachusetts by the Massachusetts General Court for disputing the right of the King of England to convey land titles of colonists, now comes Lewis S. Gray of Swansea to the State of Massachusetts to seek revocation of the order of banishment to right a wrong done a great man.

Although the Encyclopaedia Britannica's article on Roger Williams cites that a move to accomplish such a revocation was unsuccessful in 1876, Mr. Gray is convinced that, only by passing an official measure of this kind, can the noble record of Roger Williams be set quite right before the world.

Roger Williams emigrated to the British colonies in America from England, where he had been in the ministry, in 1631. In 1634 he became a teacher of the church in Salem. His stumblingblock was a difference of opinion on laws governing observance of the Sabbath, which views he stated too clearly to authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Williams added to a belief in the separation of church and state an insistence that the colonists should buy their land from its rightful owners and not receive it by grant from the King. And so he was tried in the Massachusetts General Court.

He was found guilty of conduct unbecoming a colonist and ordered to leave the Massachusetts jurisdiction in six weeks. The time was subsequently extended, but in 1636 an attempt was made to seize and send him back to England. Forewarned, Williams escaped, went to Rhode Island and there founded Providence, the first formal settlement by others than Indians in that territory.

Mr. Gray attended the Rhode Island schools and has long been interested in erasing what he believes the only substantial blot on otherwise friendly relations between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He does not believe it seemly that Rhode Island's most notable historic figure should have become so by a fallacious judgment of the Massachusetts Court, and would like to have what little reparation can be made after 293 years made in the form of a "clearing" of Roger Williams' name.

TEACHERS TO MEET

The Boston Normal School and Teachers College Association are to hold their fifty-seventh annual meeting at the Hotel Statler, Jan. 26, with an evening of greetings, dinner, a short business meeting, and entertainment, with Theresa A. Dacey, president and also director of the speech improvement classes of the City of Boston schools, presiding. Wallace C. Boyden, principal of the Teachers College and honorary president of the association, will be guest.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Banquet in honor of Benjamin Franklin's birthday, given by the Franklin Typographical Society, Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy, speaker; entertainment by the Harmonica Club of the Newsboys' Foundation and also Frederick B. King, Twentieth Century Club, 6:30.

Annual dinner, Cornell Club of New England, Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell, guest and principal speaker, University Club, 6:30.

Presentation of the first in a series of one-act plays, by the Dramatic Club of Ford Hall Forum, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Streets, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club; talk by Winthrop Packard, club house, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch; Huntington Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8; Williams Club, Young Men's Club Room, 8:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, lecture on "Some Phases of Holland Art," by Adriaan deGroot, portrait painter; "Recent and Modern Poetry," discussed by Marie Ware Laughton; program of music by Naomi Hewitt, cellist, Club House, 8.

Harvard University, Harvard Mathematical Club, talks by Prof. A. E. Kennelly and Prof. H. T. Stetson, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8; exposition of chamber music in series, by Arthur Whiting, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting of the Harbinger Club, 7:45.

Dinner, Federal Reserve Bank, Ball Room, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Dinner, Memorial Craftsmen of New England, Hotel Statler, 6.

Entertainment, New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, with supper, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Sportsmen's Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Reading of "David Garrick" by Phidelah Rice, formerly dean of the faculty of the Leland Powers School, before Leland Powers Club, Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

"The Romance of Printing," motion picture, shown at the auditorium of the Wentworth Institute, printers and public invited, 7:30.

Celebration of the ninth anniversary of national prohibition, West Newton Christian Temperance Union, Lincoln Park Baptist Church, supper, 6:30, followed by entertainment and social hour.

Theaters

Copley—"The Whispering Gallery," 8:30.
Majestic—"White Lilac," 8:15.
Repertory—"Mary Rose," 8:15.
Colonial—"Billie," 8:15.
St. James—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Royal Family," 8:15.
Fenway—"Interference" (talking film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Sportsmen's Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., continuing for one week.

Copley-Plaza, meeting, New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 10 a. m., all day.

Hotel Statler; meeting, Memorial Craftsmen of New England; meeting and luncheon, Garden Club Federation, Parlors A and B and Georgian Room.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; talk on "Old West Roxbury," by the Rev. Harold G. Arnold, in series of the Book Reviews of the Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Harvard University; Society of Harvard Dames; talk by Edward Dewey, piano solos by Mrs. Harold White, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Women's Republican Club; talk by Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron on "The Multilateral Treaty," club house, 11 a. m.

Boston Home Information Center; open house meeting, talks, 87 Beacon Street, 3 p. m.

Annual meeting, and luncheon, Brokers Board, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Exchange Rooms, 1 p. m.

Thursday luncheon conference, auspices League of Neighbors, talk by Daniel Bloomfield, manager, Retail Trade Board, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 398 Boylston Street, 1 to 3.

Annual meeting and luncheon, Massachusetts Civic League, Katharine F. Lenroot and David W. Armstrong, speakers, Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

Reception, Drama League of Boston, home of Mrs. Charles H. Bond, 128 Commonwealth Avenue, 4 to 6.

Lecture on "Rigid Airships," by Jerome C. Hunsaker, vice-president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, Room 30270 M. I. T., Cambridge, 1.

Luncheon to Mrs. James Charles Peabody, State Regent of Massachusetts, given by D. A. R., State Committee, Hotel Brunswick, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Way—Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docent service. Special exhibits of water colors by Mexican children throughout January.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily 10 to 4, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through galleries on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4 with fee, on Sundays from 1 to 4 free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week-days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibition of seventeenth and eighteenth century Italian paintings and drawings.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Small sculpture by Boston Society of Sculptors and drawings by local artists.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Howard Giles.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors by contemporary Americans.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Louis Kronberg.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Paintings by William James; water colors and drawings by William L. Carrigan.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Prints by various etchers.

The Little Studio, 171 Newbury Street—Prints by various etchers.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Western etchings, and Mexican and Indian baskets, rugs and pottery.

North Bennet Street Industrial School Exhibit in Motor Mart Garage Building, Statler Square—Display of antiques.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Lithographs and etchings by Hoyland B. Bettinger.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and drawings by Daphine Allen.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and wall panels by Bertha Remick.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Water colors by J. H. Emerton.

Boston Museum School of Fine Arts, Fenway—Exhibition of the work of Lawrence Tenney Stevens.

St. Botolph Club, Newbury Street—Paintings by Frank W. Benson.

Boston Community Art Group, 40 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture by local artists.

Milton Public Library—Paintings by Mary Neal Richardson.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings by E. Marceau; water colors by Harold Putnam Browne.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings and drawings by Livia Kadar.

Olsson Galleries, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge.—Paintings by Arthur Gibbes Burton.

HYANNIS GRANGE DEDICATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HYANNIS, Mass.—Official dedication of a new Grange Hall was held here Monday evening, with representatives from almost every grange on the Cape present.

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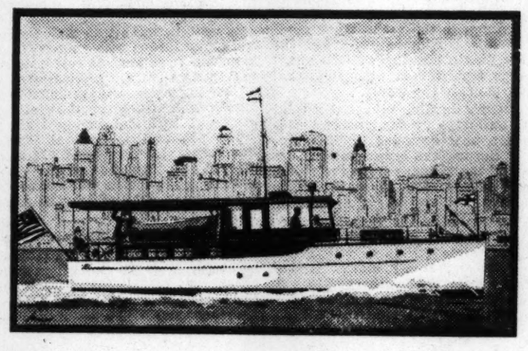

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BELGIANS HOLD SOCIALISTS BY AN OVERSIGHT

Three British Delegates Allowed to Go to Cologne Anti-Imperialist Parley

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Three English delegates to the Cologne conference of the League Against Imperialism—James Maxton, Shapurji Saklatvala and Reginald Bridgeman—detained as undesirable aliens by the Belgian authorities in Ostend, were victims of a mistake, it is announced, and the Minister of Justice has given instructions that they be allowed to proceed on their journey.

The conference, originally to have been held in Brussels, was prohibited at the last moment by the Belgian Government and the police only learned subsequent to the detention of the three men that the venue had been changed to Cologne, whereupon the deportation orders were rescinded and the men allowed to cross Belgium. The trio passed the night at a hotel, not in custody.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The detention of Messrs. Maxton, Saklatvala and Bridgeman at Ostend, being due to a misunderstanding, the three are now allowed to proceed, provided they do not break their journey in Belgium, the Monitor is informed on inquiry at the Belgian embassy here.

It was added that an order was originally issued because the conference of the League Against Imperialism of which Mr. Maxton is the president and Mr. Bridgeman secretary, was to have been held in Belgium. As this was considered undesirable, the Belgian Government took steps to prevent it. By an oversight, these were not rescinded when the venue of the conference was changed to Cologne.

The British Foreign Office refuses to comment, but there is reason to believe that Belgium was given to understand, through the medium of the British Embassy in Brussels, that the withdrawal of the ban had been appreciated.

The three men lodged a protest with the Foreign Office. Mr. Maxton had left London on Monday morning with a party of British Socialists, which, in addition to Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Bridgeman, included Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, and Alexander Gossip, secretary of the Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association since 1905.

While the two last named were allowed to proceed, the three first were forbidden to enter Belgium and were told to catch the 10 o'clock boat back to England on Tuesday. No reason was given, but it was stated that the action of the authorities was taken by the order of Paul Emile Janson, Belgian Minister of Justice.

Since 1926 Mr. Maxton, as chairman of the Independent Labor Party, has generally been regarded as one of the most extreme members of party.

Mr. Saklatvala, the only Communist member of Parliament, is of Indian parentage, belonging to a Parsi family of Bombay. Mr. Bridgeman is a cousin of W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty and of Lord Lascelles, husband of Princess Mary.

M. Janson's action caused much indignation in Socialist circles, but it is pointed out that Belgium, as a sovereign state, has complete liberty of action to forbid anyone whom it rightly, or wrongly, considers undesirable to enter the country.

ALUMNI OF HARVARD NOMINATE OVERSEERS

Eighteen candidates, two more than last year, were named to fill the six vacancies on the Harvard Board of Overseers. The names were submitted by the committee on nominations of the Harvard Alumni Association.

The candidates are: Charles A. Coolidge, '81, of Boston, Mass.; William S. Thayer, '85, of Baltimore, Md.; Russell Tyson, '90, of Chicago, Ill.; James M. Morton, Jr., '91, of Fall River, Mass.; Learned Hand, '93, of New York City; Hugh Cabot, '94, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Eugene H. Pool, '95, of New York City; Clement B. Wood, '98, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry James, '99, of New York City; Murray Seasongood, '00, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Lyman, '01, of Boston, Mass.; Adelbert Ames, Jr., '03, of Hanover, N. H.; Arthur A. Ballantine, '04, of New York City; Arthur W. Page, '05, of New York City; Samuel Hoar, '09, of Concord, Mass.; Bronson M. Cutting, '10, of Santa Fe, New Mexico; Ralph Lowell, '12, of Boston, Mass.; William T. Gardiner, '14, of Gardiner, Me.

Power Inquiry Sought in Maine

Question of Exporting From State to Be Studied by Committee of Ten

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—A sweeping investigation into the question of permitting the export of hydroelectric power from Maine has been proposed in an order introduced in the lower House by Ellis L. Aldrich, Representative from Topsham. The order provides for appointment by the Governor of ten citizens to serve without pay.

The committee would have power to subpœna and compel attendance of witnesses and compel the production of books, accounts and records and all other papers. It would also have power to punish for contempt any person who disobeyed its orders. The results of the investigation would be reported to a special session of the present Legislature or the regular session of the next Legislature two years hence.

The so-called Fernald Act, passed 16 years ago, forbids exportation of hydroelectric power from the State. Frequent efforts have been made to amend or repeal this act, but all have failed either in the Legislature or by veto.

A fact-finding survey is now being conducted by the Maine Development Commission under direction of Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, and his Executive Council, who made $15,000 available.

COURT STOPS SCHOOL PAYING FOR SPORTS

Public schools in Massachusetts cannot legally use school funds to buy clothing for their school athletes, according to a decision given by the State Supreme Court. The question arose in a case involving payment for an outfit of 10 basketball suits for the team of Rindge Technical School, a public school in Cambridge.

The court opinion says a school committee is authorized to spend money for supervision of games and play and for equipment of athletic grounds, also for purchase of textbooks and other school supplies to be loaned to pupils, "but it does not appear that athletic clothing is a part of the school supplies to be furnished for this instruction."

TESTS ON SUBMARINE HELD UP FOR REPAIRS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—With tests on the submarine Defender halted by need for repairs to the engines, which it is estimated will require two weeks, Capt. Sloan Dannenhower, working with Simon Lake, has gone to Washington with Lieut.-Commander Palmer H. Dunbar, the latter in charge of government operations during trials here.

The Mallard, navy submarine rescue craft, has returned to New London and whether it will be ordered to return here at the conclusion of repairs or another vessel sent here for submerging tests, will not be made known until Captain Dannenhower and Lieutenant-Commander Dunbar give their reports in Washington.

$3100 IN FINES IN DAY

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Judge Harland B. Howe assessed fines amounting to $3100 in Federal Court on Tuesday. He ordered bail amounting to $10,000 in two cases forfeited and meted out sentences totaling six months and six days in liquor smuggling cases and immigration law violations.

Bite of Snow Tastes Good

Miss Elsa Keyser Feeds a Deer from the New Brunswick Exhibit at the Sportsmen's Show, in Boston, a Tidbit of Snow From a Pail.

HARVARD VS. BOSTON A. A. AT THE GARDEN

Harvard meets the Boston Athletic Association at the Boston Garden, tonight, in the last game the Crimson will play until after the mid-year examination period is over. Harvard has not shown such high-grade hockey this winter as has been displayed by former Crimson teams, but the players are practicing hard and the team's followers are not yet ready to admit that it will not develop into championship possibilities.

Boston A. A. has not had much chance to show just what it can do. This is the first year in some time that the Unicorn has put a team on the ice and, with a fine lot of material on hand, it is largely a matter of getting the players working together as a team. Fitzgerald, star goal for the Unicorn, will be playing his last game with that team as he has accepted a position in Chicago.

TARIFF ON MAPLE PRODUCTS SOUGHT

BURLINGTON, Vt., (AP)—The Vermont Sugar Makers' Association, at its annual meeting here, appointed a committee to draw up a brief for presentation to Congress favoring a 6-cent tariff on maple sirup and a 9-cent tariff on maple sugar.

The association approved the erection of a permanent Vermont Building at the Eastern States exhibition grounds in Springfield, Mass. The Legislature was requested to act favorably on the report of the special recess commission which recommended a structure to cost $50,000.

HAMLEN AS SECRETARY OF HARVARD ALUMNI

Following a meeting of the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association at the Harvard Club, it was announced that the position left vacant by the resignation of Joseph H. Hamlen '04 as general secretary of the Alumni Association, will be filled for the present by Henry C. Clark '11 as acting general secretary.

Mr. Clark will also retain his offices as treasurer of the Alumni Association and Harvard Alumni Bulletin and executive secretary of the Harvard Endowment Fund. Mr. Hamlen will continue as president of the Bulletin and chairman of the Harvard Fund Council for the present.

New Vistas Seen as Sports Show Opens in Boston

Miniature Forest Greets Visitors—Ducks Quack on Lake and Live Bears Growl

Vistas of fresh cut evergreen and spruce, forming an in-door, northwoods forest as background for displays of all the varied paraphernalia of out-door sport, were opened in Mechanics Building in Boston at the start of an 11-day New England Sportsmen's Show, said to be the largest exposition of its kind yet held in the United States.

An extensive zoo, ranging from the gentlest of deer and elk to bears and mountain lions, including hundreds of game animals, birds and fish within their limits, drew sizeable crowds even at the early morning hour in which the show opened.

The Canadian Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, together with Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, all eight of which are represented with other than game displays, furnish the majority of animals of this varied zoo, although other states as far west as Montana and California and as far south as Georgia and Florida contribute.

Chief Susep To-Me-Kin, dressed in the full regalia of the Penobscot tribe, sitting at the door of a birchbark tepee, surrounded by displays of his own and his family's handiwork, including a newly started canoe, represents the early American section of the show.

At his left the Maine section displays four recently built log cabins which serve as show cases for a lighted exposition of that State's advantages for sport and recreation. But a step away shine rows of skiis, toboggans, snowshoes, and other impedimenta of outdoor winter, while farther on is a motor boat show, crowned by a 261-foot cruiser, in itself a small yacht. Thus goes the show.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries coupled with the United States Forest Service aid the educational side of the exposition. The former demonstrates tanks of fish in different stages of growth. The latter illustrates with displays a series of rules for campers.

New Brunswick, perhaps, puts on the most expansive showing of its natural wares. Occupying the entire stage of the big convention hall, the Province has not only its cabins and pictures and mounted heads, presided over by guides whose names are nationally known, but provides row upon row of animals and fish, from moose to bears and silver foxes. The main floor is converted into a miniature lake which proves a happy feeding ground for an assortment of water fowl not only of the United States but of Europe as well.

State-Controlled Roads Favored

Annual Fund of $2,500,000 Recommended by Vermont Highway Board

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—An annual appropriation of $2,500,000 for hard-surfaced road construction in Vermont was recommended in the biennial report of the State Highway Board just made public. This was double the amount authorized by the 1927 Legislature for 1927 and 1928.

The report said: "This should permit further extension of the road program." Governor Weeks in his inaugural message favored construction of 125 miles of hard-surfaced highways during the next two years. The highway board, it was said, also had this figure in view.

A state-owned and controlled system of highways to supplant the present town-owned system was recommended in the report because of the "increase in highway traffic, the problems of maintenance and the necessity of winter roads for motor traffic."

Another statement was "the completion of the Champlain bridge in 1929 will necessitate local highway improvement in that section."

MAINE ASKED TO ERECT STATUE TO GEN. HOWARD

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—An equestrian statue in memory of Maj.-Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, a native of this State who served during the Civil War, would be erected in Gettysburg National Park under a resolve introduced in the Maine Legislature by Representative Campbell of Leeds. The resolve would appropriate $50,000 for purchase and erection of the statue and provides for the appointment of a commission of three to make all contracts.

Another bill would extend for two years the charter of the Quebec Extension Railway Company, which it is planned will run westward from Washburn in Aroostook County to the Quebec border.

HOOVER TO PUSH REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

politics, for many years. When President Harding ran for office the Republican national platform contained a plank promising reorganization legislation. An effort was made along this line when Mr. Harding took office, a congressional commission with representatives of the President being named to consider the matter.

Program Worked Out

This group worked out a comprehensive plan and program, but it went no further. Walter F. Brown, present Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and who held the same office under Mr. Hoover, was chairman of the commission. Mr. Brown's connection with the commission is significant, as he is being prominently mentioned as a possible Secretary of Commerce in Mr. Hoover's Cabinet. Mr. Brown played an important rôle in Mr. Hoover's pre-convention and presidential campaigns.

Discussion of a sweeping re-organization of the executive bureaus of the Government has raised again the issue of establishing a new Department of Education and Welfare. Any proposal for revision of the departments will bring this question to the fore and may obtain for it something more definite in the way of consideration than committee consideration and academic discussion.

Mr. Hoover has also sent word to Senate leaders that he prefers that no action be pressed by them in the matter of instituting a comprehensive survey of prohibition enforcement such as he himself advocated during his Presidential campaign.

Hoover to Name Committee

Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, dry, and Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, wet, had formulated a resolution authorizing a committee, with power and adequate funds, to make such an inquiry. After Mr. Hoover's return to the capital they revised their proposal to permit the President to name the membership of the committee.

Following a conference with the President-elect on the matter, the two senators announced that they would withdraw their resolution, as they had learned from him that the Executive already had full power to appoint such a commission as they proposed. The Morrow aeronautical group appointed by President Coolidge to consider aviation needs was cited as a precedent.

Mr. Hoover, it was explained, considers additional legislation unnecessary. He is prepared to authorize such an inquiry if he finds it necessary after he has personally gone into the question. Until then he prefers that all action be withheld.

To meet his desires the two senators agreed to withdraw their resolution and to call a halt to the Senate Judiciary Committee's consideration of the proposition.

Signs Warn of Petting Ages Old Clay Animals

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., (AP) — "Please do not pet the animals. Most of them are millions of years old. Beware! Their tempers are touchy and their legs wobbly," is one of the signs that greet the spectators at the exhibition of the clay models of prehistoric animals, fashioned by students, presented by the department of geology at Smith College.

The smallest of the 40 animals shown has the biggest name. He is an "osteolyssis Macrelopidotus." Among his clay companions are mastodons and whales.

SOLUTIONS FORECAST FOR OVERPRODUCTION

Notwithstanding talk of "profitless prosperity," "overproduction," and "narrow profits," there is no reason to fear that the immensely developed productive capacity of the United States may prove a white elephant, Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, told a meeting of the New England Association of Purchasing Agents in Boston.

Mass production does raise difficulties of distribution which must be overcome, he said, but he pointed out that more careful production planning, alertness to market demands and changes in consumption, diversification of products and development of by-products are solving these problems.

NEW B. & M. AGENTS APPOINTED

The appointment of E. Frank Reed of Malden as industrial agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad is announced as an extension of the road's program to attract new industries to New England and to the lines of the Boston & Maine. Mr. Reed will assume his new duties within a week.

Forestry Policy Directed Toward Fire Prevention

Englebright Bill Reverses Present Plan—Enormous Yearly Loss

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In placing before Congress a national forestry conservation project, Harry L. Englebright (R.), Representative from California, proposes a complete reversal of the present policy with regard to this important problem.

Under the terms of his bill Mr. Englebright would stress fire prevention instead of fire fighting as is now done. His measure would make available sufficient funds over a period of years to develop a comprehensive fire prevention system in the national forests so that heavy losses and the great outlay for fire-fighting would be reduced to a minimum.

The proposed bill would give the Department of Agriculture the sum of $4,500,000 for the first two years and $4,000,000 thereafter for the construction of fire lanes, telephone lines, lookouts, roads, and other agencies in the national forests. Through these instruments fire control could be immeasurably enhanced and its hazards greatly reduced.

In the last 20 years, according to Mr. Englebright, the average number of acres burned in the national forests has been more than 875,000. The value of lumber destroyed totaled more than $27,000,000 annually, and that of forage almost $800,000 yearly.

"Our national forestry policy," Mr. Englebright said, "is $1 for fire prevention and $3 for fire fighting. I propose that we reverse that and make it $3 for prevention and $1 for combative purposes."

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By MASON LONG
Associate Professor of English Literature, Pennsylvania State College

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ARIZONA STARTS ACTION AGAINST DAM IN CANYON

Controversy to Be Carried to Supreme Court of the United States

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—A contest in the Supreme Court of the United States to prevent execution of the provisions of the Boulder Canyon dam bill is in the making here as the result of a course decided upon by Arizona's Colorado River Commission.

The commission authorized E. Berry Peterson, State Attorney-General, to file the suit in the highest court in behalf of Arizona. By this action the State takes a final stand to prevent the building of a great dam across the Colorado River near the point where three states, Arizona, Nevada and California join.

Declares Rights Transgressed

Since the project began to take form after the signing of the seven-state compact at Santa Fe, N. M., six years ago, Arizona has contended that her rights would be transgressed if the provisions of the measure were made effective.

The Arizona Colorado River Commission has taken the position that the Boulder Dam Bill apportions more water to California than that State should have from the stream and that Arizona would be deprived among other things of some of her water rights.

The commission's action, which defined the position of the State, is a sudden answer to recent hints that Arizona might eventually decide to ratify the seven-state compact.

One State Must Act

California, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico have ratified the pact. Either Arizona or Utah must enter the compact before the bill enacted recently by Congress can become effective.

At Salt Lake City, Gov. George H. Dern, in his message to the Legislature, urged Utah to withhold ratification of the Colorado River compact until Arizona reached a decision on it.

Gov. John C. Phillips, in his message to the Arizona Legislature Jan. 15, declared that a tri-state compact between California, Nevada and Arizona offered the only solution to the Colorado River problem.

In Boston Theaters

"White Lilacs"

At the Majestic Theater for a limited engagement is "White Lilacs," an operetta based on the life and times of Frederic Chopin, composer, with some of his music used incidentally in the score, and presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Guy Robertson, in the title rôle, is romantic of aspect, and sings in an accomplished manner. Odette Myrtil, as Mme. Sand, sings characterizing songs and plays the violin. Charles Croker-King, an English actor of quality, has an important part as Meyerbeer, and DeWolf Hopper provides his familiar humors in the guise of an unscrupulous music publisher. Grace Brinkley, Allan Rogers, Charles Brown and Charlotte Woodruff are other principals in a large cast.

On Boston Stages

Walter Gilbert reappeared as leading man with the St. James Theater Stock Company Monday evening, in "Seventh Heaven," with Ivy Merton making a good impression in the leading feminine rôle.

"The Whispering Gallery" continues as the mystery comedy offering at the Copley Theater, with all the members of the permanent company, headed by E. E. Clive, in congenial rôles.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include "The Royal Family" at the Wilbur for its final week; "Billie," musical comedy by George M. Cohan, at the Colonial for its second week, with Polly Walker starred; "Mary Rose," at the Repertory, for its final week; "Rain or Shine," musical comedy, with Joe Cook, for its final week at the Shubert.

Music in Boston

Louise Seymour and Marjorie Gilchrist

Last evening in Jordan Hall a joint recital was given by Louise Seymour, pianist, and Marjorie Gilchrist, soprano. Especially interesting was the arrangement of the program, with groupings of composers for the sake of contrasts and variety, rather than according to schools. Miss Gilchrist has clear, lyric voice, true to pitch at all times and steadily pleasant to hear. She displays great promise, and her further progress will include a slight development in her English diction. MacDowell's "Concert Etude," perhaps, was Miss Seymour's most brilliant number, though she, like Miss Gilchrist, was wise in her choice of music that was not beyond her present interpretative grasp. Miss Gilchrist's tone is warm, even romantic, expressive of an instinctively musical nature. A good-sized audience was appreciative, and the artists responded with several extra numbers.

Winter Carnival Calendar Covers Variety of Events

Attractions in United States and Canada Bulletined by Boston & Maine

With the appearance of more snow the interest in winter carnivals and organized winter sports in New England soon will become widespread and a long list of attractions in the form of a New England winter carnival calendar is issued by the Boston & Maine railroad.

Listing 30 events in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, as well as 11 in Montreal and Quebec, the 1929 winter sports program includes championship ski and snowshoe meets, interscholastic and intercollegiate meets, and winter carnivals offering a variety of sports and competitive events.

Beginning with the carnival scheduled to take place at Plymouth, N. H., on Jan. 21, and continuing through the week-end following Washington's Birthday, which will see at least 11 carnivals and winter sports meets in full swing in New England, an almost continuous program is offered to the winter sports enthusiast.

In addition to the major events definitely scheduled, week-end attractions are provided at many New England winter sports centers.

The tentative winter carnival program as compiled by the Boston & Maine includes:

In New England—Jan. 21, Plymouth, N. H., carnival; Jan. 25-26, Claremont, N. H., state amateur ski championship meet; Jan. 31, Feb. 1, Rutland, Vt., intercollegiate carnival; Jan. 31, Feb. 1, Newport, Vt., state ski championships, carnival; Feb. 2, St. Johnsbury, Vt. interscholastic meet; Feb. 2-3, Lewiston-Auburn, Me., international snowshoe convention carnival; Feb. 7-8, Littleton, N. H., carnival; Feb. 7-8-9, Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth College carnival; Feb. 8-9, Greenfield, Mass., United States eastern ski championships; Feb. 8-9, Woodsville, N. H., and Wells River, Vt. interscholastic ski tournament; Feb. 8-9, Bellows Falls, Vt., New England interscholastic tournament; Feb. 9, Lyndonville, Vt., interscholastic meet; Feb. 11-12, Meredith, N. H., carnival; Feb. 14-15-16, Northfield, Vt., Norwich University carnival; Feb. 15-16, Durham, N. H., University of New Hampshire, intercollegiate carnival; Feb. 16, Springfield, Vt., carnival; Feb. 18-19, Rumford, Me., United States eastern amateur ski meet; Feb. 21-22, Brattleboro, Vt., national ski championships; Feb. 22, Laconia, N. H., carnival; Feb. 22, Lebanon, N. H., high school carnival; Feb. 22, Lancaster, N. H. carnival; Feb. 22, South Newbury, N. H., carnival; Feb. 22, Whitefield, N. H., carnival; Feb. 22, Woodsville, N. H., and Wells River, Vt., carnival; Feb. 22-23-24, Derry, N. H., carnival; Feb. 22-23-24, Tilton, N. H., carnival (Tilton School); Feb. 22-23-24, Wilton, N. H., carnival; Feb. 22-23, Colebrook, N. H., carnival.

In Montreal—Jan. 25, "Fete de Nuit"; Jan. 25-26, curling bonspiel; Jan. 26, ski races; Feb. 2, ski jumping tournament; Feb. 3, cross country ski race; Feb. 9, ski jumping; Feb. 11-16, curling bonspiel; Feb. 16, exhibition ski jumping; Feb. 23, Canadian Amateur championship ski meet; Feb. 24, Canadian championship cross country ski race.

Music Comes Over Air With Morning's Toast

GREENFIELD, Mass. (AP)—California may boast of its pot of boiling beans which sent forth operatic airs when stirred, but now comes a bread toaster that furnishes popular music with breakfast.

Alexander Johnson sat down to breakfast and placed two slices of bread in an electric toaster. When he turned on the current he was greeted with a popular air. He owns a radio, but it was shut off and after a thorough examination Johnson was convinced that the toaster provided the musical course of his meal.

NAME ROOSEVELT MARSHAL

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, has been chosen as chief marshal from the class of 1904 for graduation day, according to an announcement by the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Harvard's 'House' Plan Is Expected to Shift Campus

Charles River Banks Would Be Center — Dr. Lowell Names New 'Masters'

Possibility that the new "house" groups proposed for Harvard College will result in practically a new campus—with the Charles River flowing through its middle and in time possibly rivaling the nearly three-century-old Harvard Yard as the college center—is now foreseen in various quarters at the university.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, definitely announced following the detailed description of the "house" plan given in his annual report, that Chester N. Greenough, professor of English and formerly dean of Harvard College, and Julian L. Coolidge, professor of mathematics, are to be "masters" in the first two house groups constructed.

It is understood that as masters of the two new houses, Professors Greenough and Coolidge will assume duties more social than administrative or disciplinary. Each will have quarters in the house large enough to accommodate a family, where he will live and where he may meet and sometimes entertain students.

Authoritative information is now obtained that the first of the new houses to be constructed will be comparatively near the Charles River, back of an existing dormitory, which will itself be made into a house, and adjacent to the site of the proposed Harvard gymnasium, ground for which is to be broken shortly.

Negotiations are now being conducted with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, it is learned, for purchase of that company's power plant near the river bank. Should the purchase be made another house probably would be erected on that site, it is stated.

Then, with the construction of one or more residential units and the transformation of three other dormitories into houses, all centered along the river, it is estimated the project would be nearing completion and the foundation of a beautiful campus exist, with the house group upon one side of the Charles and the Harvard Business School group upon the other.

Although no definite information is available, it is admitted by Harvard officials that a possibility exists of gathering all freshmen by 1931 into the Harvard Yard dormitories, heretofore the residing place only of seniors. A common dining hall might then be provided. As freshmen will not take part in the house subdivision, the major outlines of the plan are thus seen as complete.

First Ice Cream Ad Reported in 1777

Association Says New York Confectioner Used Columns of Gazette

Origins of ice cream making, which only within the present century has become an industry, yet last year sold 15,000,000 gallons in New England, were traced back to the revolutionary days of 1777 at the opening in Boston of the nineteenth annual convention of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

Recent historical research, it was stated, revealed that ice cream was first advertised in New York on May 19, 1777, when Philip Lenzi, styling himself a "Confectioner from London" placed an advertisement in the New York Gazette, saying that ice cream might be had at his shop "almost every day."

Some records attributed ice cream's social début to Mrs. Dolly Madison, when she served the now national American dish at the White House, while others give credit to Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, it was related. Such a nation-wide commonplace as the ice cream cone, however, was not known until 1904, at the World's Fair. Reports were given that large-scale ice cream plants are now growing up in England and Germany, although prior to recent years the product was rarely seen abroad.

At the opening session the association was addressed by James F. Kelley, its president, and O. S. Jordan, president of the Dairy and Ice Cream Supplymen's Association. Later, O'Beal M. Johnson, of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, spoke.

State Is Advised to Buy Beaches

Massachusetts May Turn Salisbury and Duxbury Strands Over to the People

Massachusetts is urged to buy and make public reservations of Duxbury and Salisbury Beaches in a report filed in the State Legislature by a special commission appointed last year to investigate the advisability of taking over and developing the beaches.

"The commission unanimously agrees," the report says, "that the public does not have legal access to the sea coast at a sufficient number of points along the shores.

"The committee has faith in the success of reservations and believes there will be a demand for more as the citizens realize their value."

The beach at Duxbury is described by the engineer as "probably one of the best beaches on the Massachusetts coast, as it is composed of fine white, hard-packed sand." The reservation proposed would take in 782 acres of land, of which about 240 acres are beach and rest salt marsh or meadow. Costs of the projects are estimated at $100,000 for Duxbury Beach and $50,000 for Salisbury Beach.

WESLEYAN LECTURE THEMES ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Robert Frost, former professor of English at Amherst College, now poet in residence at Amherst, will give the first of the Bennett Lectures at Wesleyan University this year, which will take the form of a conference on modern literature, running from Feb. 11 to 19, under the direction of Wilbert Snow, professor of English at the university.

Jesse Lynch Williams, novelist and short-story writer, will deliver the second lecture on Feb. 13 on "The Craft of Writing." On Feb. 15, Arthur Prichard Eaton will speak on "What Is Modern Drama?" with Walter Hampden, the actor, speaking two days later with "The Stage" as his subject. Will Irwin, author, is expected to speak on Feb. 19.

Alas, All Is Vanity

Ch Cloe of Pequossette, Silver Persian, Owned by Miss Marion Hobbs of Cochichuate, Mass., Appears to Think Well of Herself.

BOSTON TO GREET ALL KINDS OF CATS

Silver cats and tiger cats, black, smoke and white Persians, sleek Maltese and black, short-haired cats and possibly some Siamese for good measure are expected to demand the closest opinions of the judges on Jan. 17 and 18 in Horticultural Hall when the Boston Cat Club holds its first independent show for which there are already well over 150 entries. In past years the Club has joined with other clubs, but the resulting shows are not thought to have exceeded in excellence the present entry list.

Mrs. H. A. Nissen of Newton, Mass., president of the Boston Cat Club points out that there is an unusual number of champions in the Boston area and that competition which will be very keen this year is expected to overturn several important champions because of the exceptionally high quality of several new contenders.

Potato Defeat Turned to Victory Through Skill of 4-H Club Boy

Farm Epic Written by Lad Who Refused to Let Damp Weather Dampen His Courage—Quality Product Brought Good Prices in Low Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BURLINGTON, Vt.—When Maurice A. Holbrook, an Albany lad, decided to raise a crop of potatoes he not only laid out a plan of the work but he also "worked his plan" and thereby turned a prospective defeat into victory. Maurice is a 4-H club boy who has made an outstanding success of maple sugar work in the State. He has done also forestry and garden work.

This year Maurice took up potatoes and his experiences, as described by himself, read like a farm epic.

"The potato story for this year is rather a discouraging one," he says. "Potatoes did not yield very well, on an average, and in most places they rotted quite a lot. However, our 4-H work teaches us not only to plan our work, but also to work our plans, and as my plans were not along the line of rotten potatoes, neither was the result. I had a fine crop of extra good potatoes and no rot.

"It was not merely a case of good luck, but simply the outcome of months of planning and two or three years of actual and practical experience. I do not feel that it was on account of any sudden impulse that I made my plans as I did. It was the result of a long, hard pull. I have grown potatoes for three or four years and this is the first satisfactory result.

Studied Literature Carefully

"I have always tried to attend all potato meetings, and I have also spent much time in studying potato literature which I received through club work. Even though the action I took was not exactly word for word from the books, it was the result of combining them all, and I feel safe in saying that whatever potato success I have ever had, or will ever have in the future, was stimulated by 4-H club work. Whether I would have obtained the same education without it is, of course, a question, but I know that I could not have gotten it as early.

"Clubwork has given me a chance to experiment and find out what can be done. After the first year I decided that cutting seed fine was best, because the tops were smaller, and it did not take as much seed to plant an acre. The yield was about the same. I tried various kinds and amounts of fertilizer, and finally decided in favor of phosphate because it did not increase the production of weeds. Labor costs were less. After three years of experimenting I decided that a large amount of phosphate on a small acreage was more economical than a little on a large plot. As a result, I used a ton on a half-acre instead of a half-ton on an acre, as I was advised.

Watched Blight Work

"I have always had some trouble with blight and so I thought perhaps I could learn something by watching it work. Damp rainy weather seemed to help it, while dry hot weather checked it. The general belief was that bordeaux mixture would prevent it. I tried it and didn't get very good results. Finally the idea came to me that the time to spray was when the plants were in need of it. A poor roof doesn't leak in dry weather, and as long as the sun shines, why fix it? People told me not to put anything on my potatoes when it was raining or looked like rain.

"I thought differently and so, much to the amusement of those watching, I went out in a light steady rain (the kind that promotes blight) and dusted my potatoes. It did look foolish. They said it would wash right off, but did it? It did not, and the next week showed the result. Nearly every field on the road was touched with blight. Mine was not and that is another reason why I have some fine potatoes. When I sell a bushel I can safely say, 'They won't rot, Mister.' To get around the low price of potatoes was another thing. I built a suitable grader and graded my potatoes. I had several grades, and in this way they bring a good price.

"Again, I credit club work. That glorious 'Plan Your Work, Then Work Your Plan' sure spells success."

VERMONT LEGISLATURE RECEIVES FIRST BILLS

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Six bills, the first to appear in the 1929 Vermont Legislature, were introduced at brief sessions of the Senate and House. A state income tax is sought in House Bill, No. 1, whose author was John W. Gordon of Barre City.

Two other House bills seek appropriations—$2500 for the completion of a fish rearing pool in Canaan and $10,000 for highway construction to Camel's Hump from North Duxbury station. The only Senate bill introduced asks for a change in the name of a school district in Orleans.

Uniform Laws Advocated for Control of Air

(Continued from Page 1)

was prepared by the California Development Association and is backed by the San Diego County Board of Air Control, and the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

The principal sections of the act further provide as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in operating aircraft within the State of California in any form of air navigation unless he has a Federal license.

It shall be unlawful for any person to navigate an aircraft within the State unless it is licensed and registered by the Department of Commerce of the United States.

State, rather than municipal control of aircraft, aircraft operators and aircraft facilities such as landing fields.

Any persons violating any provision of the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than $600 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days in the county jail.

$2,000,000 FOR PHILANTHROPY

HADDAM, Conn. (AP)—By the will of Edward W. Hazen, a former state Senator, approximately $2,000,000 is set aside to carry out philanthropic plans of Mr. Hazen under the Edward W. Hazen Foundation, Inc.

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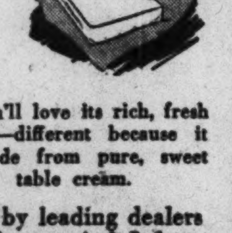

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Scandinavian and Other European Beauty Spots, Too, Ring With Laughter as Toboggans Hurtle Down Snow-Clad Hills or Ski Parties Sally Forth

By CLIVE HOLLAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Winter sports year by year exercise a greater attraction in Europe and draw the leisured and the jaded in ever-increasing numbers to Switzerland, France, Austria, Norway, and Sweden and continental lands. The usual resorts are full, and whether one goes to Adelboden or Samaden, or to the more fashionable Celerina, Maloja, Pontresina, and St. Moritz, to Chamonix, Le Planet, Argentière, St. Pierre-de Chartreuse, or Innsbruck, or one or other of the Norwegian, Swedish, or Czechoslovakian resorts, one has that invigorating air and sunshine above, and snow beneath and all around, that constitutes the paradise of the follower of winter sports, and makes glad the heart of the devotees of skiing, tobogganing, figure skating, hockey on the ice, and curling.

How far the gray skies and intermittent fogs of London seem. The very bearing of the winter sports man, woman, and child is somehow different from that of others. There is an unusual elasticity, a sense and appearance of bien-être that are almost transforming in their effects.

There are more roses of health than roses of Rimmel to be seen on the faces of the devotees of bobsleigh and ski; and on the rinks of the dark, well-swept ice—only powdered for a moment here and there with glistening particles—which rings like the sound of musical glasses as the skaters glide over it.

A Slim Girl Skates By

There is color, too. A slim girl skates by, clad in pale Saxe blue worsted knickerbockers, a jersey to match, canary-colored stockings, and a cap of the same clear, bright color that seems to challenge the sunshine itself. She smiles, and flushed with her exercise, she looks, as she is, in the pink of condition. As she glides away across the wide expanse of ice, her yellow cap and stockings showing up sharply against the dark green belt of pines and larches bordering the lake, one wonders what even the late Victorian mothers and grandmothers would have said to this free-limbed, knickerbockered girl.

In the evening she will be dancing—an ultra-feminine figure—in a frock of Poiret's or of Revillon Soeurs', in the spacious ballroom at the Grand Hotel. Then one forgets and forgives here the masculine knickerbockers of the ice.

In the snow, as one climbs one of the open spaces between the somber trees, whose icicle-laden branches bend earthward, one meets a skiing party. They must be Canadians, for their voices have just that strange twang of the Daughter of the Snows' Dominion. The women look like the girls one sees on some of the pictorial posters of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They are short-skirted and jerseyed. Blanket cloth, of champagne color, with colored borders, makes picturesque and rare good clothing for winter sports. The party move on their long and narrow skis so skillfully and smoothly that one wonders how it is possible to cut such figures as most novices do.

Like a Rainbow on the Snow

One girl is a French Canadian. With the chic that lurks in the women of the race from which her ancestors sprang, she is skirtless and symmetrical. Her hair is "shingled," and of that tinge of red gold that flames startlingly when the winter's sunshine catches it.

The men folk of the party look in their tightly fitting breeches and jerseys and close-fitting caps, efficient and clean cut. As they vanish there comes the sound of children's laughter, clear as the sound of a bell. Round the corner which skirts the black-looking lake, comes a party of boys and girls hauling their toboggans. One cannot at first distinguish the sexes. There are jerseys of many colors, bright and subdued, and as the party curves into the straight it is almost as though a rainbow had fallen down from the clear sky to rest upon the snow.

How the children love the latter. The crisp, pure white flakes of Alpine heights; not the transient grayness of that of a London street. Their cheeks are flushed, their eyes are bright and clear-shining, and mirth ripples from their crimson lips. As they pass a girl—yes, it is a girl for she has two long plaits of hair hanging over her shoulders and the ends tied with white ribbon—says "When I am 14, that's next year, father says I may do the Cresta run."

Finest Ice Run in the World

What a prospect of joy! Three-quarters of a mile—1320 yards to be exact—upon the finest ice run in the world. A flash. A minute or little more of speed; comparable in its rushing pace and sense of smooth and challenging movement to that of an express train. The hum of the wind in one's ears. The cool, velvet-like feel of the mountain air upon one's glowing cheeks. That is the lure of the Cresta run. She is over-young, this slim maid, for such adventuring.

At night, from the many windows of the great hotels stream long beams of yellow light, and in the village streets the arc lamps throw a pale violet sheen on the snow. And out on the stilly night of Alpine heights comes the sound of music, and the soft shoo-shooing of dancing feet.

And in the throng of ballroom, lounge, and corridors, one might imagine that the social butterflies of the Riviera had winged their way to this land of frost and snow, of glistening stars, and cold, pure moonlight.

Good Exercise and Fun on Snow-Clad Ranges

© Sport and General

Upper Picture Shows One of the Many Skiing Slopes at Cortina d'Ampezzo, the Dolomites, Italy, a Group of Skiers Seen Going Downhill. Lower Picture—A Tobogganing Party All Ready for the Thrilling Downhill Flight on Luges, at St. Moritz, in Switzerland.

Ten Big Branches of Y.W.C.A at Work in Czechoslovakia

Growth of Men's and Women's Organizations May Aid National Harmony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—In America it has long been an accepted fact that a non-party and non-sectarian organization like the Y. M. C. A. can become an essential part of the nation's social life. But here in Central Europe, where national and religious struggles have played a tremendous part during the past generations it was felt by many that such an institution could never be genuinely accepted by the people. The growth of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Y. W. C. A. movements in Czechoslovakia, has proved the contrary, and has held out new hope for internal harmony within the youth of the nation.

In 1920 the Czechoslovak women invited the American Y. W. C. A. to send over workers to organize Czechoslovakia and to train leaders for the different branches. It was not many years before the new association declared its ability to carry on alone. Since that time there has been no going back. The membership now stands at 6000, and it is safe to say that almost as many more would join, if the accommodation were greater.

The head office in Prague centralizes the organization work for the ten branches, three of which are in Prague, one in Brno, the capital of Moravia, one in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, and others in important centers of the different provinces. Two new centers are being set up in Aussig, in North Bohemia, and Uzhorod, in Sub-Carpathian Russia.

There is a great response, in all the branches, to the courses in reading, writing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, bookbinding, needlework, shorthand, typing, etc. and in the language, literature and drama classes, which are held in both German and Czech.

In Central Europe the "summer camp" idea is new; but it has been enthusiastically adopted of recent years both by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The latter organization had eight camps last summer, and a permanent vacation home has been set up in Konstantinsbad.

CHILD THRIFTY IN AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A policy of thrift is studiously pursued in the South Australian state schools. Latest statistics show that there are 1031 penny bank agencies conducted gratuitously by the teachers in private and public schools. The number of accounts is 48,433, with balances to credit of £82,500.

During the last financial year deposits were £40,558, but, adding the interest earned of £2515, the total for the children became £43,073. Withdrawals, however, amounted to £35,610, so that the total savings for the year were £7463. It was a bad year industrially, and the little depositors felt the pinch relatively as much as adults. The operative accounts represent 52 per cent of the children attending the schools, the average balance for each being £1 14s.

Belgians Try Plan for Overcrowding

3,000,000-Franc Fund to Aid Families Living in Congested Condition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — To overcome the housing shortage, particularly for working class families, King Albert of Belgium and the "League Against Shacks," as well as the "League of Large Families," have organized a "Housing Fund," the Belgium Government opening the list with a donation of 3,000,000 francs (nearly $100,000). The fund is intended to help in urgent cases where families are discovered living crowded together in sordid surroundings and where they are unable to rent better homes for themselves.

It is expected that the King's interest in the "Housing Fund" will attract the attention of wide classes of the population and that substantial gifts will help toward the building of many one-family homes in Belgium, in the big cities as well as in Flanders where many homes were destroyed during the war.

A "Society for Cheap Homes" which has existed for some time in Belgium, has launched a 300,000,000 francs loan at the same time and will undertake to build new homes on the lowest price scale.

MORE ENGLISH URGED FOR DANISH SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—In a new English paper called Anglo-Dania, an article appeared on the advantage to the children of Denmark if more English were taught in the schools.

The article has been brought to the attention of one of the leading men in the industrial world of Denmark, who, at a public meeting of educationists, urged the necessity of teaching a part of the daily lessons in English in order that the pupils may become more fluent. England and Denmark, he pointed out, were so closely related in the business world that there was an absolute need both to write, read and speak that language in many trading firms.

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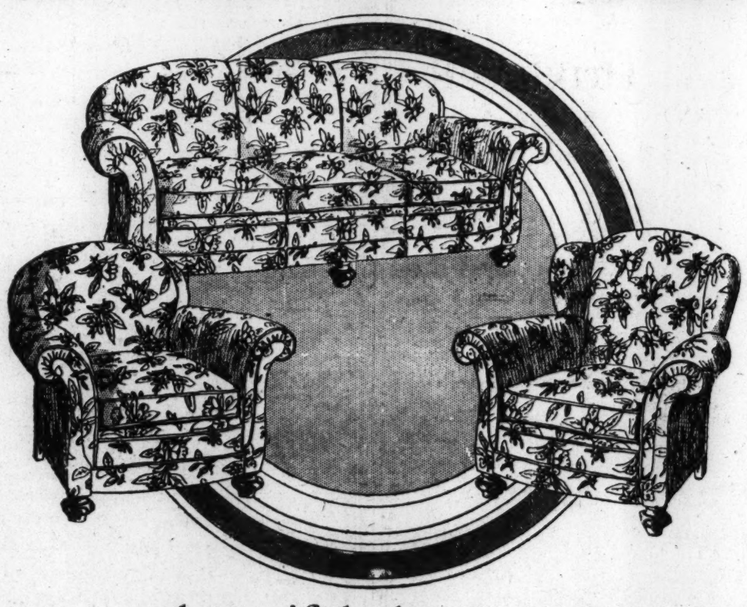

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RADIO

The Listener Speaks

AN IMPORTANT new feature was added to the list of regular radio concerts on last Tuesday, when the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia presented its first program through the Columbia system at 10 o'clock, eastern time. This comparatively new center of real musical activity, which was established by members of the Bok and Curtis families, has already taken a foremost place amongst the world's institutions of musical education. Some of the greatest artists of the day are associated with it and to it some of the most promising students of all countries have come. Forty states and nine foreign countries are now represented in the enrollment. The musical wealth within this school is now to be shared with music lovers all over the continent by means of these fortnightly programs.

For the first concert the students orchestra of 100 pieces, under the direction of Dr. Artur Rodinski, played with a depth of feeling and serging emotion which was reminiscent of the Philadelphia Orchestra under Stokowski, whose influence has probably been felt by all the students. Opening with Von Weber's "Oberon" overture the program included Emmanuel Chabrier's "Espana" Rhapsody, Cesar Franck's "Symphony in D Minor" and Eduard Lalo's "Concerto in D Minor for violincello and orchestra." Tibor de Machula, a 16-year-old student from Budapest, handled the cello with excellent technique and real feeling in the latter number. The orchestra was at its best in the Franck symphony.

The Hank Simmon's Show Boat presentation during the preceding hour through the same stations was as amusing as usual. This time Phil Maher took the rôle of "Packy" Pidgeon in his own melodrama of English Lords and Ladies—some of them with bigamous intentions—"Beyond Pardon." Another talking entertainment heard through the same chain at 8 was the "School Daze" half-hour comedy in the old Weber and Fields style. Through WJZ and the NBC network the Michelin entertainers at 8:30 offered a number of popular compositions such as "Serenada" from "Les Millions d'Arlequin" and "Song of India" from "Sadko."

The Capitol Grand Orchestra has recorded the "Oberon" Overture on Brunswick number 20013. Cesar Franck's "Symphony in D Minor" has been recorded completely for Victor by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, and for Columbia by Sir Henry Wood and the New Queen's Hall orchestra in London.

Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:40 p. m.—Noyes Brothers Duo.
5:00 Mme. Berthe T. Dupee, French diction.
5:35 Stocks; business; positions.
6:00 Big Brother Club; Black Beauty; news; lighthouse coast guard and fisherman's news exchange.
7:00 Oh Boy program.
7:20 Frank Machado, baritone; Eileen Whalen, pianist.
7:30 NBC, La Touraine Tableau: La Touraine (Shilkret); Glow Worm (Lincke); Nola (Arndt); Waltz of the Flowers, "Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky); Two American Sketches: Nocturne, March (Grieselle); Spinning Song (Mendelssohn); Pale Moon (Logan); Street Sketches (Shilkret).
8:00 William Huke's Brass Octet.
8:30 Simpson Spring Entertainers.
9:00 NBC, Ipana Troubadours: Happy, "Billie"; Caressing You; My Kind of Love; Dance of the Paper Dolls; Carolina Moon; The One Girl, "Rainbow"; One Alone, "Desert Song"; I'll Get By; If You Want the Rainbow.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: An Old-Fashioned Garden; I Love You; Gypsy; Mammy Is Gone; Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark; Sleeping Beauty Waltz; Angel's Serenade; Poeme; I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen; Valse Bluette; Romance; Sittin' and Whittlin'; Love Dream; Who'll Buy My Violets?; Crazy Rhythm; Caressing You; Blue Grass.
10:30 E. B. Rideout; news.
10:45 Organ recital, Frank Stevens.

Tomorrow

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Cream o' Wheat Chef and his Musical Animals. Good Boy; Scented Violets (arr.); Chalita (tango); The Skater's Waltz; Right Out of Heaven.
8:15 E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 NBC, "Cheerio."
8:50 NBC, Parnassus Trio. Dance of the Maidens (Friml); Magic of the Moonlight (Tchaikovsky); Sleeping Beauty Waltz (Tchaikovsky); Moon Dream Shore (Lockhart).
9:00 NBC, U. S. Service Band.
10:00 Beacon Hill Symphonette.
10:30 Billie Williams' Concert Company.
10:45 Caroline Cabot.
11:15 NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 The Friendly Five.
11:59 News.
12:40 p. m.—Produce market; time.
1:30 Studio to Schoolroom; half hour of French by Mme. Bertha T. Dupee.
2:15 Thomas R. Gaines, lecturer.
2:40 Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:30 Cooking School.
4:00 News.
4:12 Professional Women's Club program.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Final closing stocks.
5:45 The Crusaders.
6:15 Markets; agriculture; weather; news.
6:40 Dinner concert.
6:50 Talk by Willard DeLue.
7:00 NBC, Jeddo Highlanders. Alla Turca (Mozart); Danse Caprice (Grieg); Danny Boy (arr. Weatherly); Invocation (Snoer); Mon Secret (Gabriel-Marie); Minuet in E Flat (Beethoven); Au Clair de la Lune (Debussy); (Tully); Siamese Patrol (Lincke).
7:30 Chimes; Nature League.
8:00 Waldorf feature; "The Bing Family."
8:30 NBC, Sylvania Foresters. Little Town in the Ould County Down; Chloe (Moret); Valse Bluette (Drigo); Charmaine; Toyland (Herbert); I look Into Your Garden (Wood); Swanee River; Fleurette (Herbert); The Sweetest Flower That Blows.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hilpot.
9:30 NBC, "The Cabin Door" musicale.
10:00 NBC, Balkite Hour; "Thais."
11:00 NBC, Longines time.
11:01 News.
11:06 Dick Newcomb's orchestra.
11:40 Weather; temperature.

Tomorrow

9:30 a. m.—Musicale.
9:45 Dorothy Randall.
9:55 Musicale.
10:00 NBC, Copeland Hour.
10:30 Markets; agriculture; news; stocks.
10:50 June Lee.
11:00 NBC, Forecast School of Cookery.
11:30 Statler organ, Manuel DeHaan.
12:00 Chimes; musicale.
12:30 p. m. — Markets; agriculture; weather; stocks.
3:15 Ampico musicale.
3:30 Home Forum.
3:45 Ampico musicale.
3:55 Homemakers' chat.
4:00 Stocks; musicale.
4:25 Spotlight review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

4:30 p. m. — Magawankapog Center artists.
5:00 Ted and His Gang.
6:00 The Music Master: Black Eyes (Horlick); Arabian Dance (Crist); Serenade (Herbert); Chinese Dance (Crist); My Heart Stood Still; Gavotte and Musette (Bach).
6:30 Newscasting; temperature.
6:35 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
6:55 Time; news; weather.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:25 Organ recital, Lloyd G. Del Castillo.
8:00 CBS, "Gounod Receives the Cross of the Legion of Honor."
8:30 New York Firemen's Ball.
9:00 CBS, "Daguerreotypes and Silhouettes": Nellie Was a Lady; Kerry Dance (Molloy); Buffalo Gals; Break the News to Mother; Glenagary (reel); Camptown Races (Foster); Last Rose of Summer; Take Back the Heart; gems of Stephen Foster.
9:30 CBS, Specialty program with Johnny Marvin.
10:00 CBS, Kolster concert orchestra
10:30 CBS, dramatized story
11:00 News
11:10 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:30 a. m.—News; morning watch.
8:00 Boston Information Service.
9:00 The Polar Bears.
9:30 "Our New England Kitchen."
10:00 CBS, National Homemaker's Club.
10:30 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
11:30 Women's Club program.
11:58 Time signals; weather; news.
12:10 p. m.—The Lady of the Ivories.
12:15 Service of King's Chapel.
1:00 Shepard luncheon concert.
1:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Lloyd G. Del Castillo.
2:00 News; Boston Information Service.
3:30 The Dandies of Yesterday.

WBET, Boston (1360kc-220m)

4:45 p. m.—News; variety hour.
6:00 Phil Saltman, "Modern Pianist."
6:30 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
7:00 Financial summary; news.
7:11 James M. Sullivan, baritone.
7:30 Leo Sulkin's orchestra.
8:00 Henry Jewett.
8:30 John Orth, concert pianist.
9:00 Time; Ellin Moberg, soprano; Gertrude Levy, pianist.
9:30 Helen Woodward, contralto, and assisting artists.
10:00 Henry Kalis Music.
10:30 News; weather.
10:40 Henry Kalis Music.
11:06 Luigi Calbi, instrumentalist, with "And So to Bed."

WLOE, Boston (1500kc-200m)

5:30 p. m.—Light classical recordings.
7:00 Musical program.
7:05 Insurance talk.
7:15 Katheryn Harriman, contralto.
7:30 The Writer's Club.
8:00 Boston's String Duo.
8:15 Rose Hahn, concert pianist.
8:30 The Sulzen Quintette.
9:00 Weather; Marie Hagman, contralto and pianist; Angelo De George, violinist.
9:30 James E. Connell Half Hour; Milton W. Wilver, bass; Frank S. Knight, pianist; James E. Connell, baritone, in requested songs and readings.
10:00 Talk by the McMahon Institute.
10:05 James W. Nobbs, "Echoes of Minstrel Days."
10:30 Waltham time.

WBSO, Wellesley (780kc-384m)

12:00 p. m.—Midnight Ministry.

WTAG, Worcester (580kc-517m)

6:30 p. m.—From NBC.
7:00 Powers Coal Miners.
7:30 From NBC.
8:00 Pan Americana.
8:30 to 10:30 From NBC.
10:30 News.

WCSH, Portland (940kc-319m)

7:00 p. m.—News.
7:30 to 10:30 From NBC.
10:30 Time; news.

WJAR, Providence (890kc-337m)

6:45 p. m.—News; temperature.
6:55 Earl Shean and his orchestra.
7:25 Weather report.
7:30 From NBC.
8:00 Nicholson-Thackeray — "Home Sweet Home."
8:30 to 10:30 From NBC.
10:30 News.

WTIC, Hartford (690kc-500m)

7:30 p. m.—From NBC.
8:00 Musical program.
9:00 to 11:00 From NBC.
11:00 News; weather.

WGY, Schenectady (790kc-380m)

6:00 p. m.—Stocks; produce; markets; farm forum; news; weather; time.
6:30 Kenmore dinner music.
7:00 Mr. and Mrs. Skit.
7:30 From NBC.
8:00 General Electric Hour.
9:00 to 11:00 From NBC.

WABC, New York (860kc-349m)

7:00 p. m.—Chimes; program summary.
7:05 Ware and Zimmerman, two pianos.
7:30 Mobo Hour.
8:00 "Cellar Knights."
8:30 Herbert's Diamond Entertainers.
9:00 Liza Lehman, songs.
10:00 "Pipe Dreams."
11:00 Elmer Grosso and his orchestra.
12:00 Correct time.

WJZ, New York (760kc-395m)

7:00 p. m.—Time; Jeddo Highlanders.
7:30 Talk by John B. Kennedy.
7:35 Mme. Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg, pianist.
7:45 "The Political Situation," Frederic W. Wile.
8:00 May Breen and Peter de Rose.
8:30 Sylvania Foresters.
9:00 "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hilpot.
9:30 "The Cabin Door."
10:00 p. m.—Balkite Hour; "Thais."
11:00 Time; slumber music.

WEAF, New York (660kc-454m)

6:00 p. m. — Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
6:30 Fox Furriers.
7:00 Synagogue services.
7:30 La Touraine concert.
8:00 The Mediterraneans.
8:30 Talk by Alfred E. Smith.
9:00 Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 Palmolive Hour.
10:30 Time; Phil Spitalny's music.
11:00 Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra.

WOR, Newark (710kc-422m)

7:00 p. m.—Levitow's Commodore Orchestra.
7:30 Reid's features.
7:59 Sessions chimes.
8:00 Musical episode.
8:30 New York Firemen's Ball.
9:00 "Daguerreotypes."
9:30 Specialty program.
10:00 Kolster hour.
10:30 Dramatized story.
11:00 News; weather.
11:05 "Ed" Gordon's orchestra.
11:30 "Ernie" Golden's orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh (980kc-306m)

7:00 p. m.—Chimes; University of Pittsburgh address.
7:15 One Minute Demonstrators.
7:45 to 11:30—From NBC.
11:00 Weather; William Penn Orchestra.

WLW, Cincinnati (700kc-428m)

6:00 p. m.—Henry Thiess and his orchestra.
6:30 Dynacone Diners.
7:15 University of Cincinnati educational series.
7:30 Henry Thiess' orchestra.
7:45 From NBC.
8:00 Historical highlights.
8:30 From NBC.
9:00 Franklin ensemble.
10:00 From NBC.
11:00 Variety hour.
11:30 Pat Gillick, organist.
12:00 Sam Watkins and his orchestra.
12:25 a. m.—Jack and Gene.
12:35 Henry Thiess' orchestra.
1:00 Thirteenth Hour.

HERE ARE THE "SINGING VIOLINS"

Standing at the Piano Is Frank Black, the Orchestral Director of the Seiberling Program and Arranger of the Music for the Quartet of Violinists Who Play in Unison Before the Microphone.

A SOFT breath of June will waft through the mid-January ether next Thursday evening, Jan. 17, when the Seiberling Singers tear six months from the new 1929 calendar and do a summery program. Abandoning Old Man Winter to his own devices, they will transport the millions of their 30,000,000 potential listeners-in who live in steam-heated latitudes to India, Italy and Japan with a program of delightful love songs.

The program, which opens with Logan's "Pale Moon," sung by the Seiberling Singers quartet, will include a performance by the famous "Singing Violins" of Amy Woodforde-Finden's "Kashmiri Love Song" and Victor Herbert's "Neapolitan Love Song," sung by James Melton, Seiberling's own tenor.

The popularity of the Seiberling Singers programs is attested by the fact that they seldom manage to go on the air without having to repeat at least one number in response to letters from listeners-in. There are two "repeat" performances on the Jan. 17 program—Deppen's "Japanese Sunset," sung as a closing number by the quartet, and a two-piano transcription of "The Last Rose of Summer," which will be played, as before, by Phil Ohman and Victor Arden. The transcription is by Frank Black, musical director of the Seiberling Hour and one of the best-known of modern American composers and arrangers.

The Seiberling Hour goes on the air every Thursday from 9 to 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time (6 to 6:30 p. m., Pacific coast time).

The program:

Pale Moon .....Logan
Quartet
Neapolitan Love Song,
"Princess Pat" .....Herbert
Tenor solo
Last Rose of Summer
Ohman and Arden
Mammy Is Gone .....Jolson
Male quartet
I Heard You Singing.....Coates
Tenor solo
Kashmiri Love Song..Woodforde-Finden
Singing violins
Japanese Sunset .....Deppen
Male quartet

This program will be distributed through WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WFI, WRC, WGY and WGR.

Irving Kaufman Sparkles

Irving Kaufman, comedian and popular song artist, will be heard with the Champion Sparkers Orchestra, conducted by Gus Haenschen. This program is next heard through the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, at 8:30, eastern standard time, which is 7:30, central standard time. He will sing a number of comic and popular songs.

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA and WLW.

Modern Russian Première

A very modern Russian piece entitled "Yamakoff" will be the main feature of the half-hour of the Columbians on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, at 9, eastern standard time, over the Columbia System.

"Yamakoff" is the work of a young Russian who has been in this country less than a year, and is supremely modern in composition. The Columbians, a well-known orchestra playing symphonic jazz, will present this number as a specialty, with variations interpolated by Freddie Rich, under whose direction the Columbians play.

Oh Yah Yah
Orchestra
Vanities Fantasie
Orchestra and tenor
High Up on a Hilltop
Male quartet
Shanghai Gesture
"Yamakoff"
Orchestra
Dream Girl Selection
Tenor solo

This program may be heard over WABC, WOR, WFAN, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL and WKBW.

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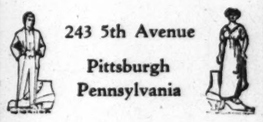
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CHICAGO URGES DAMMING LAKES TO OFFSET FLOW

Restoration of Lost Levels Sought—Move Begun to Aid Waterway Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Possibility of damming three of the Great Lakes to restore lost lake levels has been revived as a precarious hope of saving Chicago's present condemned diversion of lake water, it is believed here. The project is regarded as feasible by army engineers. The cost is said to be small and some of the money is already available. Water has never been banked up, it is said, over so great an area.

Optimistic discussion of the project came at once from the Waterway Division of the State of Illinois, which is completing the missing links of the lakes-to-gulf waterway. No other prospect of winning over the opposition of American lake cities was seen by officials. Give back to the lake cities the old levels of their harbors which Chicago lowered with its sewage machine, and they will not care what Chicago takes, was the view taken.

The Illinois delegation in Congress also turned to the level restoration plan. The United States Supreme Court decision sent Illinois Senators and Representatives into conference on a plan of action. The dream of a waterway connecting the Great Lakes and the Mississippi is older than the State itself.

Decision to ask for legislation to approve the new Illinois waterway of the next Congress was arrived at and the lake raising plan was coupled to it, according to the dispatches from Washington. The more water from Lake Michigan made available for the waterway the less dams and locks will be required, the less will be the cost, and the more water there will be furnished the Mississippi River when needed in the dry season, it is explained.

Chicago to Pay Share

Whatever cheer the chance of damming up the lakes affords to those who want to perpetrate the withdrawal of 10,000 cubic feet of water every second from the Great Lakes is based to an extent on official recognition of the proposal given by the War Department. When it granted the Sanitary District of Chicago its present five-year diversion permit four years ago the War Department laid down as a condition that the district should "pay its share of the cost of regulating or compensating works to restore the levels or compensate for the lowering of the Great Lakes system, if and when constructed."

Posting of a guarantee in the way of a bond or certified check in the amount of $1,000,000 as an evidence of good faith was required. The district commission complied with the demand. It has long urged the building of such works, it is reported.

However, at the district itself there is not, among the best-informed authorities, the same enthusiasm for the plan. It is regarded as a "forlorn hope." Some day the works will be built, but there is little prospect of it. Canada is opposed, and American lake cities, in the trial of their case against Chicago, indicated they would not be content with a restoration of old levels and continuance meanwhile of Chicago's disputed diversion. Thus runs the dispassionate view at headquarters of the most interested party.

To Raise Level a Foot

The proposed works, it might be added, are calculated to take care of a foot of lake lowering. Of this, Chicago's diversion is charged with half, and the other six inches are conceded to other causes. Lakes Erie, Michigan and Huron would be dammed up. The instruments needed would be comparatively small. One of the works is designed for the St. Clair river, the other for the Niagara River, the first to cost $2,700,000, the second $700,000. It is said at the Sanitary District that the level of Lake Ontario has been raised six inches since 1903 by a small works placed by the Canadian Government.

All the states bordering on the Mississippi River will go to Congress to get Chicago's present diversion continued for the sake of the inland waterway system, according to Illinois waterway officials. President-elect Hoover's interest in waterways is counted on by members of the Illinois delegation in Congress as a help toward an adequate solution of the lakes-to-gulf waterway question, it is reported from Washington. But ideas as to how much water will be needed from the Great Lakes for the proper operation of the waterway vary widely. One of the most eminent of the army engineers had a plan worked out, though without support, which called for none.

Waterpower Hidden Factor

Waterpower has been a more or less hidden factor in the situation. Illinois officials think that Niagara power interests have had much to do with opposition to Chicago diversion because they wanted water that Chicago took to run past their plants to make more New York power. Among lake cities hostile to the diversion there has been a feeling that Chicago and Illinois wanted the water largely for power. It is said that the War Department has regarded power as an important influence.

The State of Illinois has apparently received a serious setback for its power plans. It asked and received authorization from the Federal Power Commission for a plant based on 10,000 second feet, the present diversion. The situation as to how much water would be available for the canal has been so unsettled that it naturally planned for the maximum, it is said, though it has yet not built for it. The Sanitary District is making a great deal of power with which it lights part of Chicago. Its power production is hit.

The authorization of some definite amount of flow by Congress is regarded among water authorities here as urgent. The question has been pending so many years and is now further complicated in some respects by the Supreme Court decision that some sort of final settlement will be greatly welcomed, it is said.

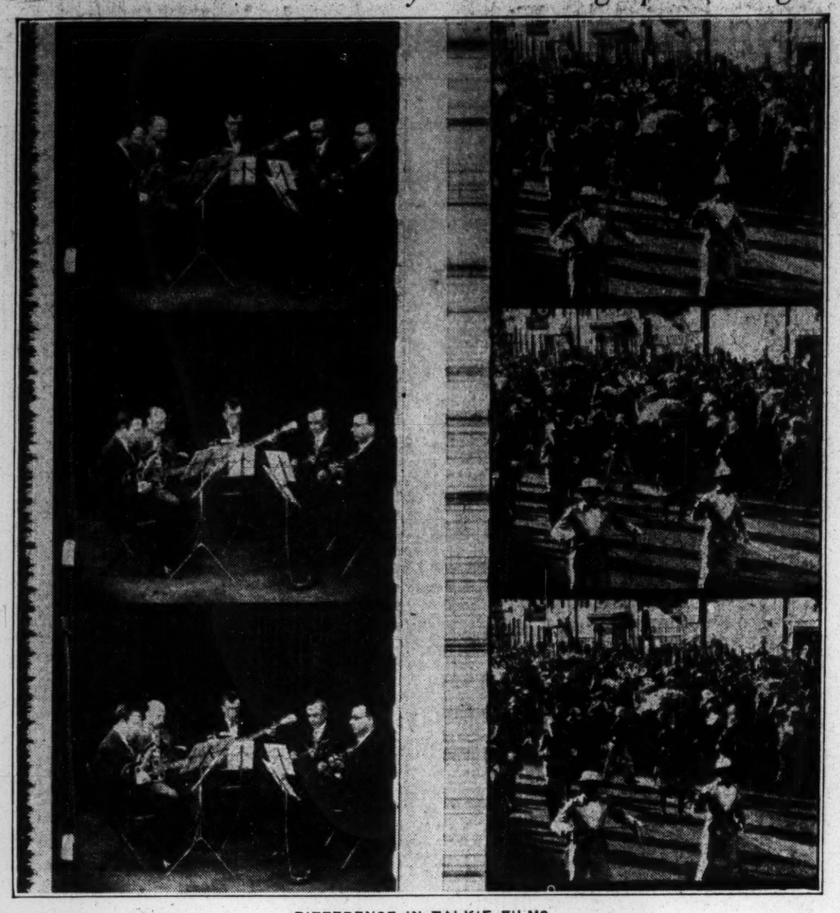
MOVE AGAINST FRAUD IN ELECTION COUNTING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Election officials who have made a habit of failing to count the votes on Chicago bond issues have been spurred to their duty by the posting of rewards for such fraud by the Citizens Association of Chicago, it is noted in the association's 54th annual report.

"Knowing that in past years it had been the custom of election officials in many precincts of the city to fail to count the votes cast on bond issue proposals and to make false returns for the purpose of helping to 'put over' bond issues desired by their political sponsors, this association joined with the Civic Federation of Chicago in offering $2500 in rewards for evidence leading to the conviction and imprisonment of election officials for violation of the election laws in the counting of votes on the bond issue proposals to be submitted at the primary of April 10," said the report.

Sound and Action After They Are "Photographed" Together



DIFFERENCE IN TALKIE FILMS

The Enlarged View of the Film at the Left is the R. C. A. Photophone, Showing the Sound Strip at the Left of the Picture of the Five-Piece Orchestra. The Wavy Line Carries the Sound. At the Right is the Fox Movietone Used for News Reels. The Sound Strip Reveals the Variations in Density of the Fine Sound Lines. The Sound Depends Upon the Delicate Shading, While Photophone Reproduction Depends on the Length of the Solid Black Lines. Vitaphone Uses a Disk Record, Separate From the Film.

Talkies Stress Voice in Casting of Movie Rôles

(Continued from Page 1)

play through a whole reel of 1000 feet of film.

The smooth continuity of a feature picture which contains five to eight reels in our theaters today is obtained through the use of two projectors. One has the first reel and the other the second. When the first reel has been completed the second projector is switched on and while it is running the first machine is unloaded and the third reel put in place. This change from machine to machine is so simple and quick that it cannot be seen by the audience.

Automatic Fading Device

The same idea is used in Vitaphone. The record for the second reel being connected up with projector No. 2, it starts in with the reel. An automatic sound fading device gradually fades out the end of record No. 1 and fades into record No. 2.

These records have a limited life depending upon the intensity of the music on them. They are played from 8 to 15 times. In order to take care of wear and tear and possible breakage, three identical records are sent out with each reel of film. Since a feature often runs about eight reels that means 24 records have to go out with a single print of the film. Warner Brothers estimate that on feature pictures alone they are using up more than 3000 records a week. These are made by the Victor Company.

The Vitaphone process is based on Western Electric Company developments. This same concern developed the electrically cut phonograph records which have rebuilt the phonograph industry. Being specialists in sound amplifying apparatus for auditorium work, it is natural that they should have developed the apparatus necessary for this work. Both the Vitaphone and Movietone use their amplifying apparatus, but Photophone is using its own. The Vitaphone and Photophone films are interchangeable with a few slight changes in the mechanism.

Picture Taking Changed

Introduction of sound synchronization and spoken dialogue into motion pictures has, beside the technical mechanisms involved, started a new school of picture taking and editing. In the ordinary motion picture studio almost any amount of sound may be carried on while the picture is being taken without detriment to the film. It is not unusual during an emotional scene to hear hammering going on on the next set, electricians shouting orders, etc.

Talking pictures have eliminated all that. The rule of the talkie stage is "Silence." The director must get in the best part of his work during the rehearsal of the scene about to be recorded. Once it is under way and the microphones are on, not an outside sound can be made without spoiling the record. Microphones with good amplifiers are so sensitive that even small sounds, unnoticeable on an ordinary theater stage, will be picked up and spoil an entire "shot."

Anyone who has ever seen a silent motion picture being taken is familiar with the steady clicking of the camera. In recording a sound picture the camera must be most carefully housed in a well-padded booth. This booth is mounted on rollers and may be placed in any convenient position. The sound recording apparatus, either record or film, is usually in the booth and electric lines run into this from the microphones.

Check on Recording

We know that a cameraman can look through his sights and keep track of the picture. A similar arrangement is possible with recording. There is a monitor who checks the recording while it is going on. He has a control board with instruments showing the intensity of the sound going onto the record or film and by manipulating various knobs, can insure a smooth recording free from "blasting."

Many of the problems are identical with those of the radiocasting studio. Microphone placement and handling becomes a fine art in this work. There are "long shot" microphones, placed at a distance from the subject to get the sound to go with a picture taken from a distance. Then there are the "close-up" microphones for picking up the sound made when the subject is close to the camera.

Aside from this, and one of the greatest problems now, is finding actors with suitable voices. Not only must one photograph well, but his voice must record equally as well. The present-day stage has not been training the voices that the older actors have, and it is noticeable in the pictures shown to date that the players of character rôles are much better vocally than the juvenile. An outstanding example of the possibilities of voice recording is Lionel Barrymore in the picture, "The Lion and the Mouse."

Play Upon Voice

Mr. Barrymore takes advantage of every opportunity to play upon his voice, and the result is stirring. He has developed resonance, his voice has a good range in pitch which he uses, he knows the value of pause and change of pace. He does not make the mistake of the untrained artist of letting emotion hasten his speech or make it loud. He knows that controlled emotion is the most effective and he gains his effect by increased resonance and a slowing up of his speech, denoting an effort at control and the weighing of words.

Coming to the women's voices, we have the same disadvantages of few well-trained voices, with the added disadvantages that women's voices do not record and reproduce as well as men's. One of the present women stars who has been effective in talking pictures is Gladys Brockwell, who has had plenty of speaking-stage experience. Her voice shows intelligent application similar to Lionel Barrymore's and indicates what may be forthcoming when the talking picture art has been rounded out.

One interesting side issue of this new art is the fact that actors can no longer merely leave a photograph with the casting director in order to be chosen for suitable parts. Now when a part is considered the question is, "How does his voice register? Does it sound like the character?"

Voices "Placed on File"

The result is that the producers are, as rapidly as possible, preparing a library of the voices of every available actor in the movie field and also some outside of this field. Now when a man or woman is chosen for a part, his photograph is studied, then the record of his voice is played. If both check, the actor gets the job.

In addition to the feature pictures, an extensive group of vaudeville acts is being arranged. There are one-reel features and leading vaudeville artists are making them. In addition some remarkable recordings of the great opera stars have been made and the attendant at a sound-equipped motion picture house in the farm towns can go in and see and hear Lionel Barrymore, a leading Broadway or California orchestra, Beniamino Gigli of Metropolitan Opera house fame, and a headline sketch from the "big time" vaudeville circuits. Surely this is an entertainment fare to conjure with. It is also a pretty forceful argument for the continuance of talking pictures, with even better technical developments ahead.

On the same bill there will be a news reel with the sounds as well as the pictures to accompany it. This has probably been one of the most popular features of talking pictures to date, and it will be covered in the next article.

PHILADELPHIA FUND TO ADVERTISE CITY

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A group of Philadelphia business men have agreed to establish a fund of $1,000,000 to be used to advertise the city in leading newspapers of the United States and other countries, Mayor Harry A. Mackey announced in a radio talk on the "City of Philadelphia."

Mr. Mackey said the fund had been raised at his suggestion and that the chief object of the advertising would be to promote business for the city or lead to the establishment here of more industrial plants.

Positive Title Recommended For Anti-Saloon League

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, at their annual meeting here voted to recommend to the national body a change in the name of the organization to one "more in keeping with a legally saloonless nation."

Those who favored the resolution argued that it was time for the organization to "get away from a negative name and adopt a positive one."

This Feller-Dog Repaid the Friend It Found When It Most Needed One

Philadelphia Police Dog Wasn't Much in the Pound but a Good Home Made a Difference—Now Wears Medal—But Read the Story

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Beauty is a German police dog who has become a member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Boysen and the two Boysen children. In fact, her name is Beauty Boysen, just as the little boy's name is Alfred Boysen and the little girl's name is Elizabeth Boysen. During the last few days neighbors have been coming to the Boysen house in Glendale and caressing Beauty as they have never done before, and Beauty—well she is just the most important thing in seven states.

Not only that but the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to give Beauty a silver medal with something about hero, and valor and friendship and all that sort of thing engraved on it, which, of course, considering Beauty's sudden rise in the world, makes her feel very proud.

Let's see, it was just about a year ago, Mr. Boysen said, that he saw Beauty at the dog pound. She hadn't a friend in the world. Some one, finding Beauty—of course, she wasn't Beauty then, just a homeless street dog—called up the society and turned her in. It looked pretty dark for Beauty for a while until Mr. Boysen came along and decided to give her a home.

There ought to be some asterisks or something in this story just about here to denote the lapse of a year. In the meantime, according to the old saying, "handsome is that handsome does," the dog became Beauty.

And now we come to the part about the silver medal and all the fuss that is being made over Beauty.

"My wife and the two little children were sleeping on the second floor of our house," Mr. Boysen said, when we were awakened by Beauty, who was dragging the bed clothes off with her teeth. My wife was very much distressed and I was most uncomfortable. The house was filled with gas. I made my way downstairs and found that the cat, prowling about, evidently had jumped on the gas stove and turned on one of the cocks.

"Beauty's consciousness of the danger and the way she warned us is something that none of us can ever forget. We owe a debt that we can never repay to a strange, lost dog that we befriended a little more than a year ago."

Museum Gets Rare Volumes on West

Books Given to Los Angeles Institution Show Development of Southwest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—A gift of 2600 volumes dealing with the history and development of the southwestern part of North America has been made to the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, by the estate of Dr. George Wharton James, author and lecturer who acquired much distinction for his research in southwestern lore.

Books on a multitude of subjects, all relating to the territory west of the Mississippi and including Mexico, Central America and part of South America, are included in the collection, which will be separately housed at the museum and made available for students of California colleges and universities.

The gem of the collection is the original of Francisco Palou's life of Junipero Serra, the founder of the chain of California missions, which now stand among the few relics of the Spanish occupation of the Southwest. This volume, bound in sheepskin, was printed in 1787.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. Fifty miles.
2. Zinc.
3. A light is used in recording on film instead of a needle.
4. More policemen and an improvement in the jury and judicial system.
5. On raising the thinking power of the people.
6. Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze (saw'-ke zē').
7. The power to distinguish truth from falsehood.
8. Aristotle, Hobbes and Rousseau.
9. The increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.
10. Napoleon.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Paul Poiret, a Master Stylist, Gives His Views

By LILLIAN E. PRUSSING

WHEN M. Poiret, master stylist of Paris who has been paying his annual visit to the United States, was asked in a recent interview to speak of his art, he expressed himself as disapproving of many of the recent trends. "There has been a dearth of fashion," he scolded. "For years it was in a feeble state if not quite dead. Women ceased to value distinction, elegance, refinement, individuality; they preferred to follow the leader, and did so at the expense of their own appearance. The clever modiste, sensing this, made for herself a beautiful gown, one that enhanced every good point and minimized or concealed every one that was less good. A client seeing this, although herself a totally different type, at once decided that that particular model was the thing for her. Therefore she ordered it. If she happened to be a lady of social prestige, her acquaintances copied her; and so one, two, three of the designer's creations were reproduced many times while others equally clever remained unsold."

When Mr. Poiret turned from the unhappy recent past of fashion, he spoke of the outlook for the future. There are already signs of improvement, he thinks, because women have become ennuied with monotony, bored with the commonplace and eager to express their own individuality in the clothes they wear. They are beginning, this authority in dress believes, to have more courage than heretofore, and are willing to wear the style that best becomes them, whatever their type. In this he pays a compliment to American women, as other French couturiers have done, by recognizing the independence of their taste. H. Poiret finds that the women of the United States still look to Paris for their standard and inspiration, and to his way of thinking, Paris will always be—Paris, the center of the art-in-dress world.

Advocates Femininity

While M. Poiret admits that Paris is responsible for the sports costume of today, he lays the continuance of its prestige to the utilitarian inclination of American women and to the French modistes' desire to please. Neither he nor any of his confreres supposed during the war that the styles which came into favor then to meet certain conditions, would remain in vogue indefinitely. He finds in "pull-ons," smocks, and abbreviated skirts a general absence of dignity and grace. He thinks there are better ways of using handsome fabrics than by cutting them into jumpers and middies, all of which appear to amuse him immensely. The cloche hat, too, comes in for disapproval because it conceals so much of woman's beauty, her brow, and most of all, her crowning glory, her hair.

In his approval of the softer types of dress that are meeting with success this season, M. Poiret pleads for yet more grace, finer balance, and proportion. And again, for originality in everything for everyone. Said he, "If a short frock is not suitable for you, why not wear one longer? If you do not look properly dressed in tailored clothes, why not wear the more supple kind? And if you have lovely hair and straight brows, why hide them under an unlovely cloche just because others do?" In the midst of his criticism he admits that individuality is increasing and more of beauty in design, line and color is returning into women's dress and putting interest even into the smallest accessory. Severity is showing symptoms of giving way to softness, gaucherie to grace, and plainness is being relieved with ornamentation.

Reviving Art Industries

He agrees with another French couturier who lately said that women should regard dress not as a frivolity but as worthy of thought and serious consideration. Discrimination and restraint, he said, are gifts which may amount to genius, and sometimes it is far more difficult to know what to omit than what to use in building a gown. Many a costume made of splendid fabric with costly needlework and fine trimmings has been ruined by a trifle too much or something wrongly placed. And many another of naïve simplicity is given distinction by that sense of proportion which is akin to genius. Simplicity, however sophisticated, is an absolute requisite of chic, that subtle and valuable something in which the French have ever excelled.

M. Poiret is willing on occasions to illustrate his idea of grace in creating a costume, and during his New York visit he gave an exhibition before a large audience of his artistry and his skill. Taking one length of velvet after another, one black, one rose and one royal-blue, with a handful of pins this experienced designer fashioned upon three attractive manikins an afternoon gown, an evening gown, and an evening wrap, to which he added a scarf of white fox.

In the views he expresses and the arguments he advances M. Poiret is speaking for the people of his country and their industries. He knows of what the war and the years following deprived the French and what injury to old-time occupations certain economies and ultra-severe modes occasion. He wishes to see again a demand for beautiful laces, embroideries and needlework. He would like to see evening gowns of diaphanous stuffs given a fairy touch with garnitures of lovely flowers that are made nowhere as they are in France. He thinks a woman is far more charming when she wears in summer a hat with a flower tucked under the brim or a wreath of blossoms about the crown and in winter a soft feathery ornament, than in severe little felts. Therefore he regards with satisfaction the growing interest in that more feminine type of dress which is everywhere apparent.

Frederick Bradley

Left—Boutet de Monvel Designed This Pattern of Palms, and for It the Paris Dressmaker, Renée, Originated the Frock Shown. The Silk May Be Had in Green Palms on a Yellow Ground, or in Red Palms on a Beige Ground. Right—Zyg Brunner Originated This Silk Print, "Many Dogs," and Augusta Bernard Designed the Dress. The Silk Shows a Black Background, Brown Poodles, White Fox Terriers, Greyhounds, Tan Spaniels and Red Police Dogs.

A Fashion Novelty

PARIS has recently exploited a fashion novelty designed by one of the great houses that promises to be extremely popular; an exquisite frill of tulle like a Pierrette ruff frames a face becomingly and dangles long streamers of tulle in front. This evening accessory softens a woman's face charmingly, and can be copied by the amateur.

To make the frill, purchase one yard of tulle in any pastel shade. If white is becoming and can be worn with one's dress, buy that in preference to a color because it is more cloudy and gossamer-like.

Cut the tulle in strips between six and eight inches wide and one yard long. The variation in the width will depend upon the individual. A person who is tall can wear a wider ruff than a short person. It should be added that for a woman who has shoulders that are broad in proportion to her hips, this fashion-novelty is not suitable, as it produces a top-heavy effect.

Gather the tulle so it fits halfway around the neck and cut two other pieces the same width, or slightly wider if a ruff of graduated tulle is desired. Then gather the three pieces of tulle and sew them to a firm narrow band which later will be covered with tulle. The French house that exploited the style elaborated this finish by overcasting this tulle-covered band with gold or silver threads, so that the effect of a rope was given.

The ties on either side of the ruff are made of long strips of tulle two inches wide. Do not press the tulle flat after sewing the edges together but leave it as it is after pulling it through the wrong side in a long tube.

If the neckband finishing off the ruff has been elaborated by gold or silver thread, finish the ends of the tulle ties in gold or silver tassels; if not, have them match the color of the ruff. Several of these ruffs may be made with variety introduced by having the ruff of three different colors, one, of course, matching the frock, and the other two supplying the half-tones of its contrasting color. Silver or gold ribbon ties may serve instead of tulle, and the ruff itself may be pleated instead of gathered to the band, if desired. Many layers of tulle may be used instead of the number given, since this accessory is wholly adaptable to the individual.

Another evening accessory is the "Butterfly Bow," a width of tulle in black, blue, rose or green tied in a large bow at the back of the neck, on the right hip, or at the point of an extreme decolletté in the back. There is, of course, no actual sewing to this novelty and its airy grace lends an enchanting misty quality to the young girl's or woman's face as well as to her frock.

Inexpensive Elegance

By MARJORIE CARLTON

London

ONE of the most elegant women in London recently expressed the opinion that the smaller one's wardrobe the better dressed one will be. The woman in question not only limits her own wardrobe to her minimum requirements, but when she finds a really successful dress, she has it copied as many as four times in succession. She is a busy woman, and she finds that this plan saves the necessity for choosing afresh, and for wasting precious minutes in fitting. In a limited wardrobe it is much more likely that every garment will be chosen with due regard to every other item, while the woman who buys haphazard may have a host of things that are charming in themselves but can never be assembled into a pleasant whole. It is perhaps for this reason that a woman who spends little on dress, but plans carefully, will often achieve the best result.

For people who go out every day, the top coat is inevitably the most important garment, and it would be wise to make it the foundation on which the winter outfit is built. This season there seem to be two alternatives for an every-purpose great-coat. There is the black cloth coat, trimmed with fur, or the coat made of two-color tweed in some fancy weave. If a black coat is chosen, it can be worn in the morning over a colored three-piece stockinette suit and in the afternoon over a velvet or silk frock with matching jacket. The morning hat may be a plain felt that repeats the color of the suit, and in the afternoon in black velvet with a decorative pin. At the moment French women are devoted to black velvet hats. The hand bag, stockings and gloves will match exactly, and, if possible, tone with the frock under the coat.

No winter outfit that is built up on a two-colored tweed coat need be monotonous. The coat itself may be straight, or follow a modified redingote line, with a fitted waistline and a very slightly flared skirt. In the morning one may choose a three-piece stockinette jumper suit in one of the two shades appearing in the tweed, or, as an alternative, a slim little frock in the same tweed as the coat, with a belt and strappings of brightly colored leather.

These tweed frocks, which are much worn just now, are often completed with a short matching jacket. A simple hat, stout gloves and shoes complete an outfit adequate for most pre-luncheon events. In the afternoon the severe frock may be exchanged for a silk suit with a frivolous jumper; for a dress with a jabot of fine lawn or lace, or for one trimmed with delicate embroidery. The frock should be chosen to harmonize with whichever of the two colors in the tweed coat the owner wishes to emphasize. It is a good plan to add a velvet or fur collar to a many-purpose tweed coat. It does not look out of place in the morning, and brings the coat into line with the more elaborate afternoon frock. A cloth coat can stand a generous trimming of disguised rabbit, but a tweed seems to demand good fur, and it is noticeable that the most successful tweed coats have a small strip of opossum, beaver, skunk or krimmer on the collar.

A really delightful outfit seen in London recently consisted of a slimly fitting gray and mauve tweed coat, in which the gray predominated. The skirt underneath was of the same tweed, and with it went a gray wool lace jumper, belted with mauve suède. The accessories consisted of gray gauntlet gloves in washable leather, stockings that matched them exactly, black patent shoes with cut steel buckles, and a gray felt hat. A hand bag made from the same tweed as the suit was fixed on a dull steel frame, and the wearer had pinned a bunch of parma violets into her gray krimmer coat collar. A well-planned outfit of this type need not be expensive, and it offers endless scope for variation.

The Progress of Dress as a Fine Art

WHO would ask today, "Do you love art?" If one enjoys living, of necessity one absorbs art, for the two no longer are detached. Moreover, the cleavage between the so-called fine arts and the so-called decorative arts is an artificiality almost forgotten. In many European countries and in the United States, painters and sculptors are enhancing life by originating ameublements and clothes.

The silk print waves like a banner in the vanguard of this march of the paintbrush soldiers. Many a serious artist has waxed deliciously humorous before his silken pennant. Witness, for instance, the "Many Dogs" of Zyg Brunner, shown on this page, which besides individualizing canine characters forms a composition essentially pleasing in its lines and space relationships. Witness the "Palms" of Boutet de Monvel, with their exquisite organization of forms.

These and seven other silks, by Pierre Brissaud, George Lepape, A. E. Marty, Guy Arnoux, Charles Martin, and Edouard Benito were exhibited not long ago at the Wildenstein Galleries, New York, under the title, Impressions Décoratives. Tableaux depicting four periods of French art and costume from 1750 to 1928 finally led to the exhibition of frocks made from these modernist silks by co-operating couturiers, Molyneux, Gerald, Jean Regny, Renée, Susanne Talbot, Augusta Bernard and Jenny.

It was interesting to study at this exhibition the relationship between the 31 canvases and one screen on display there and representing the accustomed work of these newcomers in the textile field, and their contributions to women's dress. Personality is a pervasive quality and permeates unfamiliar mediums. Boutet de Monvel remained everywhere the delicate and capable draftsman; Pierre Mourgue was always the master of form, and so on. Zyg Brunner alone among the exhibitors of silks rested exclusively on his textile laurels, or, rather, on his canine congress, which has appointed him to high honors among designers of silk prints.

Chanel Designs a Ruff

WHAT is known as the "Chanel ruff" is one of the most becoming adjuncts to the formal evening dress. The original model was in black and consisted of yards of tulle, folded to the requisite width and shirred through the center until it stood out and made a filmy frame for the wearer's head. It was finished with long scarf ends of the tulle, added length being given by extremely deep chenille tassels. Copies were soon made with variations that enabled each ruff to fit the requirements of the particular dress with which it was to be worn. Even the ruffs of all-black lend themselves to delightful variety, especially by the introduction of rhinestones or colored crystals as encircling rings on the scarf ends, with matching tassels. Chenille-dotted tulle either in black, white or colors makes charming ruffs, with velvet ribbon scarf ends, either plain or traced with a delicate design in mock jewels. The woman who is clever with her needle can have several of these easily made accessories in the new bright tones in which tulle is to be found, and, if she so pleases, three or more shades of the same color can be deftly folded to produce beautiful effects, the scarf ends being of the different shades, caught together at intervals with jeweled bands or bows of velvet ribbon. Organdy is successfully handled in the same manner and, like tulle, combines well with taffeta, which is promised increased favor in the coming months.

To accompany such a ruff one may well chose a frivolous little combination of taffeta and tulle which can take the form of a tiny muff or an envelope bag, the effect in either case being similar to a shower bouquet, as the tulle is shaped in petals and detached flowers which swing lightly from ribbons or picoted strips of the material. A diminutive barrel-shaped muff of pale blue taffeta was decorated on one side with a crushed pink rose, from which fell twisted tendrils of the taffeta, each ending in a bud, the shower effect being backed by innumerable loops and ends of picoted tulle. A black envelope bag is ornamented in similar style, a rhinestone ornament being substituted for the flower trimming and the black tulle loops edged with brilliants.

Such a set, or either accessory alone, has much to commend it to the somewhat conservative woman, as the ruff softens contours, adds dignity, and provides a modish way of modifying the fashionable décolletage. It also supplies an ornamental evening bag large enough to contain a handkerchief and a few personal belongings. As for the younger contingent, the ruff can be tied into a wreath-like shape and hung over the arm while dancing, or it may be allowed to fall low over the shoulders and describe a cape outline, whichever suits the whim of the wearer. The envelope bag is easily disposed of as there is a back strap of taffeta through which the hand slips.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A BUYER in a well-known Bond Street linen store reported great improvement this year in the designs of Irish linen handkerchiefs, from which, he said, he had had literally hundreds to choose. To compete with foreign trade the workers have started the dainty shadow embroidery, and among others the writer was shown a handkerchief with a little butterfly pattern in shadow-work on a lattice of spoke stitch, and a graceful design of tiny cyclamen was also seen in the same work. The stereotyped shamrock has been discarded for three irregular clusters of freely drawn flowers.

The Irish hand-woven handkerchiefs are made entirely from pure linen yarns, while the majority of the French goods contain a percentage of cotton.

Appliqués and Strange Weaves

The linen "patch" or appliqué work with tiny appliqué squares arranged in groups on handkerchiefs with rolled hems is very popular. The roll hem, which has been in vogue the last couple of years or so, is being increasingly used, as it is much more durable than the hemstitched hems which often get torn in the laundry. The latter, however, are still much in demand in high-class goods, hand-hemstitched hems one-half inch wide being the best liked.

Sheer hand-woven linen handkerchiefs with woven cord borders and rolled are coming into fashion for women. Similar handkerchiefs with what are known as "twill" or "satin" borders, which are so difficult to weave that only a few weavers can do them, and rolled, or one-sixteenth-inch hand-done hems, are smart for men. They are so sheer that they take up very little room in the pocket or sleeve.

When Color Is Used

In colored handkerchiefs, light and dark blue are the favorites, also brown, burnt orange and a very jolly cherry color, and there is a new bright orange that has caught on because it looks so cheery in winter. Blue and brown still continue to be the best sellers as far as men are concerned.

Inexpensive handkerchiefs in a range of a dozen colors with two or three rows of spoking at the edge have a very good sale. Others with a colored hem and an initial to match are very dainty. The border is printed in the color, then rolled and stitched with the same color.

A great deal of the Irish linen handkerchief trade is in the hands of the women, who not only are largely employed in the factories but do a lot of hand-weaving in their own homes. Practically all the hand-hemming, and hemstitching and hand embroidery is given out to the cottagers around the countryside, a fair price being paid for the work.

Some statistics drawn up last year show an export during the year of 5,000,000 dozen linen handkerchiefs at a value of £1,000,000. These handkerchiefs, unlike the majority of those made in France, in which a large percentage of cotton is mixed, are made of pure linen yarn. The flax comes from Belgium and is spun into yarn in Belfast. Irish and Russian flax is suitable only for heavy goods, household linen, sheets and towels. For coarse handkerchiefs some Irish-grown flax is used. But the quality of Irish flax is being improved every year, and the linen industry has a special research department, which is working steadily on this subject in conjunction with the farmers. A member of a Belfast firm stated recently that he considers it is only a question of time until fine flax will be grown in Ireland in bulk.

In continental goods the novelty of the season, which originated in Paris and made its first appearance in London on the stage, is a 22-inch-square handkerchief of georgette in most lovely colors, edged with 3-inch-wide point de Paris. This, to match the frock in colors including a lovely apricot, Pavlova-mauve, and bright turquoise-blue, has caught on for evening use. Handkerchiefs 17 inches or 18 inches square are the fashion for evenings, and some of these are of crêpe-de-chine with a hand-painted design in the corners outlined with a line of metallic gold which also edges the handkerchief itself.

A Traveling Carry-All

A PRACTICAL item of a travel outfit, especially for sleeping-car use, is a negligée coat of dress length and of substantial material. The novelty of this particular garment consists of a series of pockets for toilet articles, these being stitched to the wide wrap-around front which fastens at one side under an ornamental arrangement of buttons. The left side of the coat, over which the other laps, is also supplied with two deep pockets to hold articles of underwear. So dressed, and with one side of the coat well secured over the other, the traveler has both hands free, which is often a comfort on a swiftly moving train with considerable motion. The trip to the dressing-room is easily and becomingly made when such a garment is worn, and the wearer has only to hang her well-equipped coat on a hook during the process of dressing.

A clever college girl has duplicated this idea, using as a foundation a readymade smock and matching the material for the pocketed lining section. This addition to the garment she made separately, supplying each pocket with a little flap that snapped over the contents. When completed, this was stitched firmly to the smock at the point most convenient for the wearer's use, the lower edge being left to hang loose. This greatly facilitated the work.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Strachey's Elizabeth

Elizabeth and Essex, by Lytton Strachey. London: Chatto & Windus. 15s. net. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75.

SPEAKING in the horrible jargon that is springing up in the Republic of Letters, Mr. Lytton Strachey has refused to be intimidated by the "high pressure output" which is expected from the popular. That polished ironical method would have been so easy to popularize, but Mr. Strachey left that to his imitators. How their number has grown during his silence! Even if there had been danger of our forgetting "Eminent Victorians" and "Queen Victoria," Mr. Strachey would have had a scandalous fame as the father of an astonishing brood of imitators. His art of evocation became their trick. One has only to look at the major part of the modern school of biography to see how its master was caricatured and falsified.

After reading "Elizabeth and Essex," one wonders how they will meet the maturity, the scholarship, the arts, and, above all, the heroic note in this book. In recent biographies the master has been no hero to the valet, but here is a subject who is the hero of his biographer. There is a noticeable deepening of heart and generosity in Mr. Strachey's latest volume.

The relationship between Elizabeth and Essex would have been remarkable because of the disparity between their ages alone. She was near the end of her reign and he in his twenties, an impetuous, handsome youth, romantic embodiment of that feudal England which had virtually been destroyed by Henry VIII. He stands out, an heroic figure, Elizabethan in all exterior ornament but feudal at heart, against the subtler, dissembling and newer order of politicians, empire builders and lawyers—the Cecils, Raleigh, the Bacons. He was no match for them; but his youth and the favor of the Queen served him well until the first changed in his hand from chivalrous rashness to an uncompromising pride, and the second through caprices to jealousy and unforgiving resentment.

It is a tragedy set in an incomparable scene. We see the quick rise of Essex to favor, the lyricism and the storms of his relationship with the Queen, his personal triumph at Cadiz and his popularity with the people, the romantic die-hardism of his anti-Spanish policy, his naïve intrigues against the Cecils, his growing bickering with the Queen, the failure of his naval expeditions and then the disaster in Ireland, whence he returned tinged with the rebellion of that country and drifting into that angry attitude of disaffection which finally caused his downfall. Mr. Strachey says:

"His mind was made up of extremes, and his temper was devoid of balance. He rushed from opposite to opposite; he allowed the strangest contradictories to take root together, and grow up side by side in his heart. . . . He entertains treasonable thoughts, and at last treasonable projects; but fitfully, with intervals of romantic fidelity and noble remorse."

The key to his heart lay with Elizabeth, and who knew what was in her thought? Mr. Strachey's portrait of Elizabeth is, owing to the short period in which the story is set, largely a survey. Of necessity he generalizes the earlier years of her reign, an overture before the opening of her drama with Essex. She comes on the stage with her story already half told.

"That strange Court," Mr. Strachey writes, "was the abode of paradox and uncertainty. The goddess of it, moving in a nimbus of golden glory, was an old creature, fantastically dressed, still tall, though bent, with hair dyed red above her pale visage, long blackening teeth, a high domineering nose, and eyes that were at once deep-set and starting forward—fierce, terrifying eyes . . . From time to time a raucous sound was heard—a high voice, rating; an ambassador was being admonished, an expedition to the Indies forbidden, something determined about the constitution of the Church of England. The indefatigable figure emerged at last, to leap upon a horse, to gallop through the glades, and to return, well satisfied, for an hour with the virginals." Miserly, she hated war because of its wastefulness, and kept the peace by endless procrastination.

Mr. Strachey's story is pieced together with a consummate art. He has selected and arranged his episodes into a cunning and convincing pattern. The irony is warmer; the style pellucid. He has his mannerisms. "And so the ambiguous years rolled on"—all Mr. Strachey's years are "ambiguous." The portraits of Bacon and Philip II are below the tone of the present narrative; they are signs that the sharper tongue of the earlier Strachey is still there. They hiss and crawl, these two villains, too much like the villains of Lyceum melodrama. A novelist is not obliged to tell the truth about all his characters, he can be hard on any one of them; but the fictive writer has not the same priviege.

If Bacon and Philip II seem out of tone, Raleigh is scarcely drawn at all. He is no more than the sinister shade at the door. Here, of course, is the defect of this method. Some quite remarkable characters have to be blurred to the status of sinister shades. We wonder if Raleigh was not more important to the story than Mr. Strachey has chosen to make him.

We do not agree with the opinion that this new fictive history or biography will make serious inroads on the claims of the novel; but to one kind of novel we think it must have given the quietus. We speak of the historical novel. Where, we shall be asking ourselves soon, are the Scotts, the Bulwer-Lyttons, of yesteryear? The romantic, Gothic style of history is gone. V. S. P.

Enter the Gosplan

Soviet Russia in the Second Decade, edited by Stuart Chase, Robert Dunn and Rexford Guy Tugwell. New York: John Day. $4.

MR. CHASE, who opens this symposium on Russia, fathered by the American trade unions, with a really brilliant study of economic sovietism, informs us that "following wheat, the second largest crop in Russia is statistics, preferably illustrated." After perusing the reports of some of Mr. Chase's 12 collaborators and at the same time remembering reports of some of the hundred other labor delegations sent at various times to Moscow, one has no difficulty in accepting the literal accuracy of this remark and of coming to the conclusion that statistics, even of the illustrated variety, tend to make very dull reading.

But it is not the fault of the delegates that, as Mr. Chase says, "Russia has gone mad on the matter of figures and charts," which "are to be found in unlimited quantities everywhere." Statistics are an essential part of the Soviet works at present and must be written about, even though only an unusual writer could be expected to make of them inspiring material for the non-technical reader. Happily in Mr. Chase the American delegation has found such a writer, and with his vigorous account of that extraordinary new feature of Bolshevist Russia, the Gosplan, to open the proceedings, the book as a whole, with its distinctive non-capitalist viewpoint, has no lack of interest.

The Gosplan—the name will be recognized as one of those graceless, unmusical combinations bestowed by the Bolsheviki on any institutions they happen to invent—denotes a statistical and industry-planning department, around which the disciples of Lenine propose to erect the main framework of their coming politico-economic utopia.

"Sixteen men," says Mr. Chase, "heading the Gosplan, salt down the whole economic life of 150,000,000 people for a year in advance as calmly as a Gloucester man salts down his fish." Seated in their offices near the Kremlin, with 500 clerks on their central staff and 70,000 field agents to keep up the supply of statistics, these 16 industrial tsars plan the year's workings of the mills, the coal mines, the oil fields and the railways, mapping the course of each industry, channeling the raw material to the factories and the manufactured articles to the markets, distributing new capital, supplementing the funds of nonprofitable industries from those yielding a surplus, and making all these elaborate arrangements on a five-year basis!

America is proud of her efficiency experts and usually regards herself as enjoying a more or less advanced state of mechanical smoothness under capitalistic management. But compared with Russia under the Gosplan, as Mr. Chase has no difficulty in showing, the United States is still wallowing in anarchy. Wastage is everywhere, from the duplications in the productive and distributive mechanism and the load of advertising and competitive salesmanship to the glaring instances of overexpansion and the production of superluxuries.

But capitalism, for all its defects, keeps the wheels of productive machinery going merrily round, and without any elaborate bureaucratic control to maintain it. And the main question clearly is whether the paper efficiency of the Gosplan can translate itself into actual achievement.

In fairness to the Moscow experimentalists Mr. Chase reminds us that the Gosplan is but five years old and that not until 1926 were the crop reports and the production and trade turn-over figures sufficiently reliable for purposes of planning. With that proviso, Mr. Chase confides in us that "until—say 15 months from now—a committee of pooh-poohers can show me that the figures (set forth in the Gosplan) have failed tragically to materialize, I must go on, staggering under a sort of dizzy conviction that what the Gosplan points to will actually come to pass."

Should the Gosplan prove veritably workable and produce the quality as well as the quantity—an accomplishment it is as yet far from attaining—surely here is an ultra-modern, even futurist, device that some day will make capitalism look to its laurels! The stickler for independence may be dubious about such an innovation. He may feel that capitalism has economically organized him quite sufficiently already. But he cannot play Canute to the rising tide of efficiency. All he can devoutly hope is that after his economic life has been thoroughly gosplanned, he will be allowed compensatory freedom in other sides of life that are of greater value and significance.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Here at Last is the Root of the Matter

SOME of our well-disposed readers have deplored our strictures on legal holidays. They point out that it is not so much the compulsory holiday as the extraneous interferences that cause a hiatus in our reading. We can think of no good answer to that. They remind us also that the law establishing the holiday is not mandatory on the individual laborer; we should run no danger of arrest if we went right on working on the holiday.

Now that is true, but it fails to take into account an unfortunate aspect of the modern scene. Nowadays, one is dependent on others, not only for production and distribution of the "necessaries of life," but for the privilege of carrying on one's own professional activities. The holiday, for example, falls on a Tuesday. But on Tuesday it is customary to perform certain mechanical—well, not to put too fine a point on it, the book page is made up on Tuesday, and the material for it must be prepared the day before.

⁂

A holiday on Tuesday, then, means that the page must be made up on Monday, and therefore that the material must be prepared the previous week. A voice: But why couldn't you get your stuff up on Monday as usual, and make up the page yourself on Tuesday? Simply because the machinery is not in operation on the holiday; and if it were, the mechanical trades forbid editors to touch type—which no doubt is just as well. So the upshot is that all the real work, the important work, the work without which there would be no book page—think of that—must be done far in advance. Do you like to do your work far in advance?

But after all, why should we not be completely frank about this important matter? The fact is, it is impossible for us to enjoy a holiday while everybody else is enjoying a holiday. We want our holidays in solitude, while everybody else is working. But, of course, that is selfish, since that is the kind of holiday we already have, on all days except legal holidays. So on the whole, we've decided to let the holidays stand as they are.

Now if we were H. G. Wells, we should never have been disturbed by these little matters. We should merely have gone on writing, day after day, never looking at the calendar, never giving a thought to printers. We should have written for the newspapers a large number of articles on a wide variety of subjects. Then we should have collected them and had them published in book form by Doubleday, Doran, under the title, "The Way the World Is Going." But—see how ungrateful man can be—we should also have caused to be inserted in the book a foreword in which we should have protested that our journalistic efforts had suffered a "certain amount of mutilation." And we never should have realized what improvement this editing had brought about in our copy. These articles of Wells's are all readable, of course; bright and crisp in the best journalistic style, although they have been restored to their original form.

Another lance-breaker, Arthur Ponsonby, rides forth again in "Falsehood in War Time" (Dutton). The subtitle tells us that the book contains "an assortment of lies circulated throughout the nations during the Great War." Much of this material has been published before, but certainly it cannot too often be brought to the attention of the peoples. If the facts only could be kept alive until the next time war was threatened, they might seriously interfere with the slaughter. By the way, Mr. Ponsonby could further aid the cause of peace by amending his terminology when he refers to the war of 1918, for why should it be called "great"?

⁂

Turning now to a pleasanter subject, we report that Daniel Gregory Mason, distinguished in music as composer, teacher and critic, has collected some of his critical essays in a book called, "The Dilemma of American Music," and published by Macmillan. Mr. Mason is a conservative, in his opinions as in his music. D'Indy is for him a great man, and he cannot listen patiently to Stravinsky. He does not approve of the prima donna conductor, and he has small confidence in the people as judges of musical values. But do not suppose that Mr. Mason is dull or pedantic. He displays ample musical erudition, yes, but his literary style is as lively as that of the most brightly gay of our younger critics.

Here is a curious thing: Mr. Mason's way with words is as "snappy" as that of his opponents with notes, and while his music is classic and restrained, their literary output is mostly unintelligible. So Mr. Mason perhaps has the edge on them.

Persons of No Importance

The Silver Thorn, by Hugh Walpole. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

THE significance of the title of Hugh Walpole's collection of short stories is explained in a brief quotation from "The Duchess of Paradis": "The Silver Thorn was the Consolation Prize. It was the best prize of all—but that was because he liked best the one who lost the race." Quite so. Is not the loser the very one who most needs a prize?

Without any question the men and women in these stories are by disposition losers. With two notable exceptions each story centers in a futile person who fails to accomplish anything. The exceptions are "The Tarn," which is the most powerful story in the collection, and "Ecstasy." In "The Tarn" Fenwick succeeded in shoving his enemy off into deep water, but small good it did him; in "Ecstasy" alone the hero had the good fortune to rise to the occasion at the right moment, and so was led on to happiness. For the rest, the characters are a shy, awkward, unhumorous or finical lot who would never be persons of any importance. Most of them do win the consolation prize of being allowed to be themselves.

In many instances these little characters of Mr. Walpole's lose their race on account of some unreasoning like or dislike of theirs that means more to them than success. In "The Etching," Billy Gabriel separated from his wife because she did not share his appreciation of fine etchings; in "A Picture," the young man loved a painting more than he loved his betrothed; in "The Little Donkeys With the Crimson Saddles," Miss Menzies refused the doctor because he did not share her sense of humor; again in "Chinese Horses," Miss Maxwell chose spinsterhood and her beloved old house rather than marriage. The "silver thorn" was a house, a view, a Chinese bronze, an Italian water color. What was lost is a normal family life. The privilege of enjoying one's tastes is the consolation prize for loneliness, says Hugh Walpole.

Do not be misled by mention of these disappointments and futilities into thinking that the stories are gloomy. They are far from being that. First and last, the author had preserved the tone of gayety, of sunniness, of quiet, very quiet banter that is characteristic of him. With this tone go lightness of touch, deftness of phrasing and sensitiveness to surroundings. If there is any fault to be found with the stories it is that they are too consistently bright and dexterous. That is a captious complaint, of course; probably these timid, blundering, unimportant people ought to be handled lightly. But something left a little rough-hewn or harsh once in a while would strike a profounder note; would at any rate not sound condescending.

The range of material in the stories makes them representative of Walpole's work as a whole. There are stories of Polchester, stories that approach the fantastic mood of the "Portrait of a Man With Red Hair." There is a Russian story. There are samples of all the moods and mediums in which he has worked, but if one predominates, it is that of sympathy for those who are getting past their youth. In expressing this mood he does not quite push through to the perfect moment as he did in "The Old Ladies," that unsentimentalized but luminous novel; but he does achieve occasional perfect phrases.

This Film Business, by R. P. Messel (London: Ernest Benn. 10s. 6d. net), is a vigorously written and entertainingly prejudiced study of the seventh largest American industry. Convinced that only in a few isolated cases up to the present has the film fully realized its potentialities, the judgments which Mr. Messel delivers are not usually lacking in severity; but when he comes across anything like "The Big Parade," which reaches the high standard of merit that he sets up, he praises it without restraint. Mr. Messel gives an informative account of the early development of the film; he has a sensible chapter on its value as an agent of world peace; he gives lengthy and optimistic consideration to the talking and three dimensional picture, and emphasizes the paramount importance of the producer. Mr. Messel says the true function of the motion picture is in the expression of an idea rather than in the telling of a story.

Noteworthy Anthologies

An Anthology of World Poetry, edited by Mark Van Doren. New York: A. & C. Boni. $5.

Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1928, and Yearbook of American Poetry, edited by William Stanley Braithwaite. New York: Harold Vinal, Ltd. $4.

AT LAST we have the best poetry of the great languages and countries of the whole world, done into English, within the space of one volume—an anthology long needed, for which the public will necessarily be very grateful. Thanks to Mr. Mark Van Doren, who has, with untold labor, compiled this volume, one may now wander through poetic flower lands from Egypt to the United States without getting up from his chair to consult hundreds of volumes, as heretofore he must have done to reach the same result. It does seem, indeed, that of all anthologies of verse offered in recent years this is the outstanding one by a great margin. But for the stupendous work of editing involved the idea of this collection doubtless would have been carried out long ago, inasmuch as the need has always been obvious in respect to both writer and reader of poetry and historians of it.

Generally speaking, there is precious little knowledge among readers of the poetic expression of other lands and other languages than their own; but here is everything and not merely the touch of Latin, Greek and French which we have been used to. Chinese, Japanese, Sanskrit, Arabian, Persian, Hebrew, Egyptian, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, German, Scandinavian, Russian, English, Irish, American — all these classifications are offered, and each group is generously filled with the best of representative material by the best of translators. And as regards the translators there is an army of great names, such as Rossetti, Symonds and Shelley, without whom the anthology would lose the best of its poetic nature.

Poetic Taste

Mr. Van Doren possesses the quality of poetic taste which is indispensable for the task he has completed. His preface aptly sets forth his intentions in making choices and in omitting some foremost poets, such as Pindar and Homer: his reasoning in these matters appears to be invariably sound. The book should be easy to use because of its complete indexes and table of contents. These some 1300 pages form perhaps the greatest educational work in poetry ever published—the complete picture of the world's poetic thought throughout over 50 centuries of time, with all possible differences in environment and the corresponding differences in attitude. The following old song translated from the Yiddish by Marie Syrkin will serve to indicate what gems, usually hidden from our notice, this volume brings to our notice:

In the blossom land Japan
Somewhere thus an old song ran:

Said a warrior to a smith
"Hammer me a sword forthwith.
Make the blade
Light as wind on water laid.
Make it long
As the wheat at harvest song.
Supple, swift
As a snake, without rift,
Full of lightnings, thousand-eyed!
Smooth a silken cloth and thin
As the web that spiders spin.
And merciless as pain and cold."

"On the hilt what shall be told?"

"On the sword's hilt, my good man,"
Said the warrior of Japan,
"Trace for me
A running lake, a flock of sheep
And one who sings her child to sleep."

The Braithwaite Annual

Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite has long been the valued friend of poets in America, and for years his annual collection of current magazine verse has been accepted as the standard survey of poets' work in the United States. This year's volume is no less interesting and carefully compiled than its predecessors have been; and, as usual, the editor has included a keenly critical article by himself on the poetry situation in America, as ever sympathetic with the basic facts concerning poetry and those who write it and read it. Mr. Braithwaite's annual essays are especially enlightening because of their scope in summing up the previous year's activities in the entire field. The Yearbook of American Poetry is, as usual, included—this being a list of the poems published in periodicals during the year. As a reference this section of the book is valuable, and to it is added a list of the magazines publishing poetry, with their addresses. Over 500 poems, by some 300 poets, are in the volume.

There is variety enough in this volume to bewilder one in the reading because of the rapid alteration of tone, mentality, purpose and background of the various writers. There is much charming material, much inspired or prophetic poetry, and also much of what might be termed silliness by many; but the main thing is that the book does represent, in fact is, American poetry for 1928. The tenor of poetry, good or bad, is most certainly indicated by the magazine verse of a country, and one cannot pretend to be qualified for fair criticism unless he has gone through a collection such as this one of Mr. Braithwaite's. J. R. S.

A Dynasty of Finance

The Reign of the House of Rothschild, by Count Corti. London: Gollancz. 25s. net. New York: Cosmopolitan. $5.

COUNT CORTI'S earlier volume, "The Rise of the House of Rothschild," traced the famous financial brotherhood from its founder, Meyer Amaschel Rothschild, born in the Frankfort Ghetto in 1743 and originally educated for a rabbi, to the days when his five sons — strategically distributed in Frankfort, Vienna, London, Naples and Paris—represented a magic pentagram of European finance. The first book left the points of that pentagram facing the problems raised by the political upheavals of 1830, and this second volume, with the help of its epilogue, carries the story of the Rothschilds down to our own times.

In the 40 years between 1830 and the Franco-German War, which represents the heyday of the Rothschild influence on European politics, we are a very long way from the Frankfort Ghetto. The individual representatives of the house are now the possessors of wealth, power, titles, culture and every other grace and refinement that Mammon can bestow. When Balzac sees the head of the Paris house arm in arm with Heine on the boulevard he remarks: "There go all the wealth and all the intelligence of the Jews arm in arm," and the English Disraeli's tribute was, "I have always been of the opinion that there could not be enough Rothschilds."

If the "reign" of the Rothschilds began about 1830 the methods of ruling had acquired a little more delicacy by the close of the century. In the 1830's the game was blunt and ruthless:

"Thereupon the Brothers Rothschild in London and Paris proceeded to work for a fall in Spanish funds, applying an amount of £1,800,000 to this purpose. The operation was completely successful, Spanish Rentes falling from 70 to 37, and the panic resulting from the terrible fall in the value of Spanish securities in London was simply and solely the result of the Rothschilds' act of vengeance."

And it was a kinsman of Heine's who showed how the Rothschilds "would depress Rentes just before underwriting a loan, and then artificially raise the price immediately after the agreement for the new loan had been signed." Well may Count Corti close the present volume with a reflection from Bjørnson: "A family that works together is invincible." When they have been once earned, reputations, good or bad, take a long time to destroy and to that period of the Rothschild "reign" belongs much of the popular suspicion which still attaches to "international finance."

Yet it is true that the policy of the Rothschilds from the fall of Napoleon onward was that "of always using their influence in the cause of peace, under whose protection they could preserve their money and develop their world-wide business without disturbance." But their complete impotence in 1914 shows how the power has passed from the family without falling into the hands of other arbiters of "international finance," whose real interests are equally bound up with the preservation of peace. It is interesting for the general reader to learn that the falling franc would recover—and thereby even the Vienna house made good a large proportion of its war losses! Money still talks—and the Rothschilds are still able to catch its earliest whispers.

Rossetti and His Bed

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by R. L. Mégroz. London: Faber & Gwyer. 15s. net.

"AN OPPRESSIVE quantity of facts about Rossetti's work is available," observes Mr. Mégroz, in introducing the last chapter of his new book. An equal quantity of facts about Rossetti's life is also available, and the centenary year of his birth did its best to add to them. But there is still room for the book planned and executed by Mr. Mégroz, which is a balanced, honest and shrewd examination of both Rossetti's work and his tragically disordered life.

Mr. Mégroz is a good critic for such a task, for he is at once methodical and sympathetic—perhaps it is a queer compliment to pay to a critic of poetry, but his method is essentially "business-like" in its arrangement of information, without losing anything of insight and imagination when it comes to the task of interpreting facts or extracts. One feels that he would have been just as good an editor as that too efficient mid-Victorian one who wrote impatiently, "For myself, I am sick of Rossetti and his whole school; I think them essentially unmanly, effeminate, mystical, affected and obscure," and at the same time would always preserve a deeply sensitive link with the magic of words and feelings.

The later years of Rossetti's life are as tragic as those of his unhappy wife; for better and worse he was that most unfortunate of artistic types, the man who is both self-centered and at moments profoundly self-critical. Some critics of the more equably Philistine type have branded his writings and paintings as "unhealthy." As a matter of fact the least unhealthy thing about Rossetti was his art; that was the cleanest and clearest and freshest aspect of him. His actual life was muddled and constrained; the appropriate symbol for it would be that terrible family bed: "thick curtains, heavy with crewel work in seventeenth century designs in fruit and flowers (which he had bought out of an old furnishing shop somewhere in the slums of Lambeth), hung closely drawn round an antiquated four-post bedstead," according to the description of a contemporary observer of this relic and its trimmings.

One may agree with all the sensitive tributes that Mr. Mégroz pays to Rossetti's art and poetry and still feel that that bed might be allowed to stand for a very disastrous quality in the poet's personal relations toward life.

Complementary Brownings

The Brownings, by Osbert Burdett. London: Constable. 15s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

THERE have been many books on Robert Browning and not a few on Elizabeth Barrett, and in the story of either of them the other, naturally, has always had a prominent place. But no one before Mr. Osbert Burdett, whose taste has already shown itself catholic enough to embrace such disparate personalities as Blake, Beardsley and Gladstone, has thought to make the union of that remarkable pair a special theme, with all that went before or came after subordinated thereto.

Yet this was well worth doing, for certainly it was the cardinal fact in the careers of both poets. Without Robert, Elizabeth, in spite of her fame—which, though not so high as it once was, was neither unmerited nor ephemeral—would have been rather a shadowy and unrealizable figure; while but for Elizabeth, and the strange circumstances in which he found her, certain great qualities of Robert might never have been given scope for full and active exhibition. People who met Browning in the days when he frequented "society" knew him for a pleasant and genial man, but they did not discover in him those unmistakable signs of genius which Tennyson and Rossetti, for instance, so obviously bore. In his wooing of Elizabeth Barrett and in the years which he spent with her, he proved that he had a genius, not only for poetry, but for human relationship. Never, surely, has a man behaved better in a trying situation, never shown greater patience, better temper or a more delicate consideration, than did Robert Browning during those months in which he was undermining the influence of that fantastic tyrant who was Mr. Moulton-Barrett.

Mr. Burdett has retold this famous story admirably, making full use of the published correspondence, rather of Elizabeth's side of it, for, as he says, Robert's epistolary prose makes turgid reading. Elizabeth, on the other hand, he rightly ranks high among letter writers, and insists that that gift of hers should receive due consideration in an estimate of her place in literature. On her letters and on the "Sonnets From the Portuguese," he regards her fame as being most securely based, and the Sonnets were the fine flower, not only of her poetry but of her marriage. And if Robert made her a greater poet, she returned the gift, for it is not only in "One Word More" and the "lyric love" passage, but everywhere in his most vital work that her presence is to be felt.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FENCERS' CLUB SABER VICTOR

Captures the Junior Team Title From a Group of Nine Teams

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Fencers' Club team won the junior team saber fencing championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America Tuesday evening at the Salle d'Armes of the J. Sanford Saltus Club, at the French Y. M. C. A., the winners a year ago, from a group of nine teams.

Joseph L. Levis, the young foils fencer who was a member of the United States Olympic team with that weapon, stood out as the chief performer of the winning team. He did not lose a single bout of the nine he competed in. His associates were John G. Ely, the former Columbia University star, and Dudley B. Blossom of the Yale team of last year with that weapon. The other teams were as follows:

New York University—Philip Lubart, Joseph Shulsky, and Henry Sorenson.

Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia—Daniel Gaudin, Charles Kolb and Maurice Bookler.

Washington Square Fencers—Giovanni Macerata, B. de La Guardia and E. D. Guggenheim.

New York Athletic Club — Arthur Muray, Denis de Jong, and Istvan de Bencze.

Brunswick Club—Frederick Avis, Wesley Hamilton, and Joseph Ford.

Columbia University — Daniel Dow, Haakon Gulbransen and Julius Roth.

J. Sanford Saltus Club—Charles Feldman, Edward Terry and Edwin A. Dow.

Yale University—G. L. Ward, Anthony Hyde, and J. F. Varian.

In the preliminary strips New York University just managed to win from Penn A. C., 5 to 4; New York A. C. defeated Washington Square Fencers, 5 bouts to 2; Fencers' Club took five bouts in a row from Brunswick Club, and Columbia University defeated the new Saltus Club team, 5 to 3. Yale had a bye.

The semifinals were in two strips, with Columbia University entering the final round though drawing a bye in turn. Fencers' Club disposed of Yale University, 5 to 3, while New York Athletic Club swamped New York University, 5 to 0.

In the final round-robin, New York A. C. defeated Columbia, 5 to 4, but lost in turn to Fencers' Club by the same score. Then Fencers' Club took five bouts of the first seven from Columbia University, giving it the victory with 10 bouts with New York A. C. second, with nine to its credit, and Columbia scoring six. The summary:

Fencers' Club—John G. Ely defeated de Bencze, 5 to 1, and Dow, 5 to 4. Joseph L. Levis defeated Muray, 5 to 2, de Jong, 5 to 3, de Bencze, 5 to 2, Gulbransen, 5 to 0, Dow 5 to 3.

D. B. Blossom defeated Muray, 5 to 4, Gulbransen, 5 to 4, and Dow, 5 to 3.

New York A. C.—Arthur Muray defeated Gulbransen, 5 to 4, Roth, 5 to 3, Ely, 5 to 4.

Denis de Jong defeated Dow, 5 to 0, Blossom, 5 to 3, Ely, 5 to 3.

Istvan de Bencze defeated Dow, 5 to 4, Gulbransen, 5 to 3, Blossom, 5 to 1.

Columbia University—Donald Dow defeated Muray, 5 to 4.

Haakon Gulbransen defeated de Jong, 5 to 3.

Julius Roth defeated de Jong, 5 to 1, Bencze 5 to 3, Blossom, 5 to 4, Ely, 5 to 4.

SPRINGFIELD AND BOSTON IN TIE. 0-0

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	8	7	4	31	20	23
Providence	9	3	7	30	22	21
Philadelphia	8	3	8	35	32	19
New Haven	5	9	4	43	43	19
Boston	6	6	5	22	21	18
Newark	4	4	9	25	38	12

RESULT TUESDAY

Springfield 0, Boston 0 (overtime).

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Boston Tigers and Springfield Indians played to a scoreless tie in an overtime Canadian-American Hockey League contest at the West Side Arena here Tuesday night. It was the first scoreless encounter of the season in this city, but it was the seventh tie game of the campaign for the local team. Springfield is now leading the league by a two-point margin over the Providence club. Boston is still in fifth place.

Both teams had several chances to score, but the work of Aitkenhead at goal for Springfield, and of Reaume, at goal for Boston, prevented the puck from going into the cage. In the third period Taylor of Boston took a shot from the right lane, Aitkenhead falling on the puck for a save. Taylor rushed in and took a poke at the puck. The Boston player claimed he had shoved it over the line for a goal. But the officials ruled otherwise. Manager Powers of the Boston team disputed the decision, but to no avail.

For Boston the play of Waite, Reaume, Taylor and Mackey featured. Cecil Dillon, who has come to Springfield from the amateur ranks of Toronto, gave an admirable exhibition on the attack for the home team. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD		BOSTON
Carrigan, Dillon, lw		rw, Loucks, Manning
Maracle, Cawkell, Scott, c		c, Waite, Burke
Goldsworthy, Boyd, rw		lw, Taylor, Frost
Vail, Callighen, ld		rd, Oatman, Desmarais
McGowan, Foster, rd		ld, Mackey, Contant
Aitkenhead, g		g, Reaume

Score—Springfield 0, Boston 0. Referees—Frank A. Synnott and Harold W. Farlow. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

BRAZIL IS DETROIT CAPTAIN

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Lloyd Brazil of Flint, Mich., was elected captain of the 1929 University of Detroit football team at the squad's annual banquet here.

Smith and Von Elm Tie for Low Honors

Each Score 69 in Qualifying Round of Pasadena Open Golf

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Macdonald Smith of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., successful defender of the $10,000 Los Angeles open crown, and George von Elm, Detroit amateur, were deadlocked Tuesday for low honors in the 18 holes of qualifying play of the $4000 Pasadena open golf tournament. The pair rounded the tricky municipal course in 69, two strokes under par.

They showed the way to a field of approximately 165 players as they flashed over this city's mountain-bound public links in par smashing rounds. Smith continued the consistent play that characterized his Los Angeles victory, while von Elm was turning in the best showing he has made during any of the recent western tournaments.

Play Tuesday in the 54 hole tournament saw the elimination of L. H. Diegel of the Mexican Agua Caliente Country Club and United States professional champion. Scores of 77 or better qualified for the final 36-hole drive Wednesday and Diegel saw himself just outside that divisional mark with a 78.

T. D. Armour of Washington, D. C., who finished second in the Los Angeles open and Thomas Stevens, of Los Angeles, traversed the municipal course in cards of 70, one stroke under par, to tie for third place. Each stroked a 36-34.

Tied at even par, were Robert McDonald, Chicago, who scored 34—37; John Black of Oakland, Calif., with 34—37; and Ray Mangren of Los Angeles with 38—33.

Walter C. Hagen, British open champion, turned in a 35—38—73 to share that division with seven others, among them were A. G. Espinosa of Chicago, 36—37; Thomas Raklets, Youngstown, O., 40—33; A. A. Watrous, Detroit, 37—36, and Craig Wood of New York, 38—35.

Seven filled the 74 bracket. John Golden of Paterson, N. J., 37-37; Daniel Williams, Shackamaxon, N. J., 37-37; Philip Hessler, Tulsa, Okla., 38-36; Jules Blanton, Toledo, 39-35; Hutt Martin, Reno, Nev., 37-37, and Clark Morse, St. Louis, 37-37, were the out-of-towners.

William Mehlhorn of Fenimore, N. Y., with 40-37; Benjamin Richter, St. Louis, 39-38; Robert A. Cruickshank, Purchase, N. Y., 39-38, and John Rodgers, Denver, Colo., 41-36, barely qualified. Horton Smith, star Joplin, Mo., youngster, who had 36-40; Henri Cluci of Bridgeport, Conn., 38-38, and Antonio Manero of Elmsford, N. Y., 37-39, qualified by a single stroke.

Thomas H. Cotton of London, Eng., was another who failed to qualify, having a 78.

Other successful qualifiers included: Antonio Longon, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 39-36-75; Joseph H. Kirkwood, Australia, 36-39-75; A. R. Espinosa, Chicago, 38-37-75; Harry Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y., 38-37-75, and Albert Cluci, New York, 37-40-77.

FOOTBALL INCOME SHOWED A DECLINE

Although all of the athletic teams of Harvard University, with the exception of the football team, were operated at a deficit, the receipts of crew, track and hockey showed an increase over the preceding year. The income of the university football team for the year was $557,254.49. These figures were made known today in the report of Charles Francis Adams, treasurer of Harvard University, to the board of overseers. The total income of the Harvard Athletic Association exceeded the total expense by more than $15,000.

The receipts for the 12 months ended June 30, 1928, was $1,014,554.44. Guarantees paid to visiting teams were $287,184.94, which made the amount available for athletics and physical education $727,369.50.

The varsity baseball team had an income of $25,869.98 and expenses of $32,837.88. The varsity crew had an income of $1,902.38 and expenses of $45,026.15. The varsity football team had an income of $577,254.49 and expenses of $148,837.11. The varsity track team had an income of $19,232.19 and expenses of $60,529.71. The varsity hockey team had an income of $8538.64 and expenses of $15,016.75. The minor sport teams and Physical Education Department had expenses of $112,373.89. Maintenance and operation of athletic buildings and grounds cost $88,725.47. Permanent improvements, grounds and buildings cost $80,697.10, and administration and other expenses amounted to $127,730.58, leaving an excess of income over expenses of $15,594.86.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	12	1	3	34	18	25
Portland	7	3	7	27	30	17
Victoria	5	4	9	36	38	14
Seattle	5	2	10	30	41	12

RESULTS TUESDAY

Victoria 3, Seattle 1.

VICTORIA BEATS SEATTLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Seattle Eskimos received their second-straight defeat in as many nights here Tuesday when they bowed to a splendid attack of the Victoria Cubs in a Pacific Coast Hockey League contest, 3 to 1. The Eskimos made a gallant stand, the teams playing on even terms through the first two periods.

PRESTON WINS O. H. A. GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—In the senior Ontario Hockey Association, Preston defeated St. Michael's College by 4 to 1. It was the first victory for Preston in three starts, and the third straight loss for the collegians.

CANADIENS AND BRUINS CLIMB

Canadiens Beat Chicago and Bruins Defeat Rangers —Americans Tie

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	12	5	5	39	27	29
Boston	12	2	7	40	28	26
Detroit	10	4	8	41	33	24
Pittsburgh	5	6	12	23	38	16
Chicago	4	3	15	20	41	11
CANADIAN DIVISION						
N.Y. Americans	11	6	6	29	24	28
Canadiens	9	6	6	35	29	24
Montreal	9	5	9	41	39	23
Toronto	11	0	11	46	45	22
Ottawa	5	9	9	26	36	19

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 4, N. Y. Rangers 1.
Ottawa 1, Americans 1 (overtime).
Canadiens 1, Chicago 0.

The Boston Bruins won their seventh successive National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden Tuesday night defeating the New York Rangers and took undisputed possession of second place in the United States group standing as a result. It was only the second defeat in 15 games for the Rangers. Although the Rangers had a decided margin in territorial play in the first period, the locals proved stronger in the remaining two sessions. Boston played without its great star, Shore, and also missed Galbraith, regular left wing.

Right from the start the Rangers pressed and were rewarded when Fred Cook scored after a triple pass which included Boucher and William Cook. Boston tied with Hitchman off the ice on penalty in the second period when McKay scored a rebound of Welland's shot. In the third period Gainor secured near his own net and stickhandled through the Ranger team to beat Roach in 47 seconds. Four minutes later Weiland backhanded a shot by Roach on a pass from Clapper. The concluding goal was scored by McKay on a pass from Weiland and was offside but evidently missed by the referees.

The game was rugged but contained many interesting features marking the return of Captain Hitchman of the Bruins to action and he starred, while Weiland, Owen and Thompson also stood out for the Bruins. The Rangers clearly outskated the locals but were closely checked after the first period. In the closing period Manager Patrick had five forwards on the ice in an effort to score, having called in the defensemen.

BOSTON		N. Y. RANGERS
Green, McKay, Rodden, lw		
Gainor, Weiland, c		c, Boucher, Murdoch
Oliver, Clapper, rw		lw, F. Cook, Keeling
Hitchman, ld		rd, Abel, Lane
Owen, rd		ld, Bourgeault, Oatman
Thompson, g		g, Roach

Score—Boston 4, N. Y. Rangers 1. Goals—McKay 2, Weiland, Gainor for Boston; F. Cook for Rangers. Assists—Clapper, Weiland for Boston; Boucher, W. Cook for New York. Referees—Dr. E. J. O'Leary and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — New York Americans and Ottawa battled to an overtime tie, 1-to-11, in their National Hockey League game Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden. Ottawa scored first when Finnegan made an angle backhand shot in the first period, but Sheppard, in combination with McVeigh, tied the score in the second. McVeigh was also very effective on defense, holding Clancy well on many of his dashes.

The Senators started right off on the attack and the first few minutes found the play mostly in American's territory. Himes launched one attack as the spares went on, but the Ottawa forwards kept pressing, and when Finnegan came back for his second turn, he backhanded a goal. Later, when Conacher and McVeigh were both off the ice on penalties, only brilliant work by Reise and Burch prevented scoring until they came back.

The pony combination of the Americans, McVeigh and Sheppard, tied the score in the second session, after several tries had been balked by Connell. Then Sheppard took it up, sent it to McVeigh, and the return shot of the latter found Sheppard ready for a quick poke that scored. Soon afterward Touhey sent the puck into the American net, but the whistle had blown for a forward pass, and the goal did not count. The balance of the period was rough with many threats in the third.

American's combination attacks made many threats in the third, but faulty shooting spoiled some, and Connell took care of the rest. Himes and also Reise made brilliant individual attacks, but failed to get past the Senator goalie. In the overtime, also, the locals did most of the attacking, but no score came. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		OTTAWA
Connor, Sheppard, McVeigh, lw		
Burch, McVeigh, c		rw, Finnegan, Godin, Elliott
Broadbent, Himes, Dye, rw		
Conacher, Simpson, ld		rd, Clancy, Smith
Reise, Simpson, rd		ld, Boucher
Worters, g		g, Connell

Score—New York Americans 1, Ottawa 1. Goals—Sheppard for Americans; Finnegan for Ottawa. Assists—McVeigh for Americans. Referees—Dr. W. J. Lafiamme and William J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL — A goal scored by Mantha, Canadien defense player, one minute after the start of the game, proved to be the only goal scored in Tuesday night's game against the Chicago Black Hawks, but it was sufficient to enable the winners to vault from a tie for third place in the Canadian group standing of the National Hockey League with Toronto to second place, one point in front of the Montreal Maroons.

The game was a rather tame affair except in the final period when the locals, aroused by having a goal disallowed, made a determined attack, but were turned aside by the Hawks' brilliant goalie, Gardiner. The visitors showed an erratic style, staging determined attacks that forced Hainsworth to show his best, and then lapsing into a purely defensive game in front of the strong offensive of the locals, who then retired to a defensive style. In the last period the Hawks made a strong attempt to secure the equalizer, but could not beat the local custodian and his strong guard. All in all, the engagement was one of the most listless of the season.

CANADIENS		CHICAGO
Joliat, Mondou, lw		
Lepine, c		rw, Irvin, March, Couture, c, Ripley, McKinnon
Gagne, Patterson, rw		
Burke, Leduc, ld		lw, Gottselig, Arbour, rd, Taylor
Mantha, Carson, rd		ld, Wentworth
Hainsworth, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Canadiens 1, Chicago 0. Goal—Mantha for Canadiens. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Leo Heffernan, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEWPORT MOTORBOAT DATES

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The Narragansett Regatta Association Tuesday night received notification from the American Power Boat Association that Aug. 9 and 10 had been assigned for the third annual Newport motorboat regatta and seaplane meet.

Wagner to Help Keep Order in Legislature

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Harrisburg, Pa.

JOHN P. WAGNER, famous baseball player of two decades ago, has been named an assistant sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives.

The great Pittsburgh shortstop, now a resident of Carnegie, will be at the call of Speaker Aaron B. Hess to help keep order on the floor of the House during the 1929 session at a salary of $7 per day. Wagner for years held the National League batting championship in addition to being rated as the best shortstop in the league.

Millers Win Fifth Game From St. Paul

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	11	2	6	40	33	24
St. Paul	10	0	8	44	37	20
Minneapolis	8	2	7	28	25	18
Tulsa	6	2	6	21	22	14
St. Louis	7	0	10	38	46	14
Duluth	7	0	12	19	27	14

RESULT TUESDAY

Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Minneapolis scored its fifth victory of the season in six games against St. Paul here Tuesday night, moving to within a game of second place in the American Hockey Association with a 3-to-1 triumph. Minneapolis bombarded Goalie Stark with 44 shots to only 19 stops for Winkler.

After a scoreless opening period, in which the home team had a territorial advantage, Crawford put Minneapolis in front with the second period nearly gone. He stickhandled through slashing opposition and beat Stark with a backhanded shot. At mid-period Minneapolis took a two-goal lead, when Benson took a pass from Adams to beat Stark. St. Paul rallied in the final period, with DesJardins scoring.. With only three minutes of play remaining, Minneapolis regained its margin when Bostrom staged a rush, his shot glancing from Stark's pads into the net. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. PAUL
Adams, Crawford, lw		
Stuart, Gordon, Stanley, c		rw, Ingram, Romnes, Capen, c, DesJardins, Wilson
Anderson, Garrett, rw		lw, Conroy, Connolly
Bostrom, ld		rw, W. Cook, Thompson
Benson, rd		ld, Goheen
Winkler, g		g, Stark

Score—Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 1. Goals—Crawford, Benson, Bostrom for Minneapolis; DesJardins for St. Paul. Assist—Adams for Minneapolis. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MRS. ROUNSEVELLE WINS AT ARCHERY

Takes North Carolina State Title by Wide Margin

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. Philip Rounsevelle won the third annual midwinter archery tournament in the women's division Tuesday with a score of 1782, for the state championship, with more than 500 points more than her nearest rival. The southern woman scored 368 in the national round, Tuesday, maintaining the standard set Monday. This also gave her the North Carolina state championship.

Carl G. Thompson of Canandaigua, N. Y., who gained the lead Monday, became midwinter champion Tuesday, succeeding James W. Geeslin of Greensboro. Geeslin's state title fell to Phillip Rounsevelle of Asheville.

The junior titleholder, Stephen A Douglas 5th of Greensboro, led his field by a very wide margin to retain his title.

The men shot a York round and two American rounds. The women shot a National round and two American rounds. The juniors shot a National round and two American rounds with ranges 10 yards short.

Miss Glenna Collett, United States women's golf champion, won a prize for scoring the most perfect bull's-eye of the tournament. The summary:

MEN'S DIVISION

	Score
C. G. Thompson, Canandaigua, N. Y.	1812
Philip Rounsevelle, Pinehurst	1350
W. B. White, Greensboro	1332
Harold Rohm, New Orleans	1324
Dewey Bird, Raeford, N. C.	1252
A. D. Ellington, Madison, N. C.	1090
R. D. Douglas, Greensboro, N. C.	1022
F. S. Brunner, Philadelphia	697

WOMEN'S DIVISION

Mrs. Philip Rounsevelle, Asheville	1782
Miss M. M. Lauter, Greensboro	1219
Miss Frances Bowles, Pinehurst	1056
Miss E. Rountree, Winston Salem	1016
Miss Helen Thompson, Canandaigua	981
Mrs. C. D. Benbow, Greensboro	834
Mrs. F. S. Brunner, Philadelphia	656
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, R. I.	652

JUNIORS

S. A. Douglas 5th, Greensboro	1742
Walter Merrill, Wilmette, Ill.	866
C. G. Thompson Jr., Canandaigua	526
Gordon Harriman, Newton, Mass.	288

BROWN'S FOOTBALL LIST IS INCREASED TO 21

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An enlarged list of letter winners in football was presented by the Brown University athletic council, Tuesday, which included 21 players, an addition of 10 to the original list, recommended nearly a month ago. The revision was the result of dissatisfaction expressed by a number of the players who considered themselves eligible for letters, but who were not recommended previously. Seven sophomores were added to the original list and three juniors. The new list follows:

Capt. A. C. Cornsweet '29; Louis Farber '29, E. A. Kevorkian '29, N. H. Munson '30, C. H. Edwards '30, J. E. Munroe '30, V. D. Johnson '31 E. B. Marsan '31, Joseph Shein '31, W. L. Fogarty '31, V. L. Heuser '31, P. A. Babcock '30, R. V. Carton '30, C. A. Munroe '30, S. B. Flora '31, L. M. Marshall '31, P. M. Hilburt '31, T. G. Anderson '31, F. D. Gurll '31, J. C. Gillies '31, and E. G. Hapgood '31.

MRS. HURD IS MEDALIST

BILOXI, Miss., (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, veteran of the golf links of several nations, won medalist honors in the qualifying round of the second annual Pan-American women's amateur golf tournament on the Edgewater golf course with a card of 83. Mrs. Hurd, former American, British and Canadian champion, shot a brilliant 18 holes. Her drives were long and her putting accurate.

BOSTON PLAYS AT ARENA

The Boston University hockey team, which has been defeated only once this winter and that time by the strong Yale varsity, meets Holy Cross at the Boston Arena tonight. Holy Cross has been working hard of late to gets its team well organized and it is expected that the Worcester aggregation will be able to give Boston a good game.

SEEDED STARS MOVE UP TO SEMIFINALS

Lesser - Known Opponents Furnish Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The three seeded stars won their three matches played Tuesday in the first Harvard Club invitation squash tennis tournament but in each case the lesser known opponent made a far better showing than had been anticipated. The fourth match for entrance into the semifinals will be played this afternoon, when R. M. Kirkland, the sole surprise of the tournament, will encounter George M. Rushmore, the last hope of the home club.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, and national champion, had the easiest task when he encountered John C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, who had won his previous round match after being within a point of defeat at the hands of Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club star, the night before. But even with the handicap of his lower standing in the game, Tredwell made a fine stand against the forecourt play of the champion, and took six points in the second game. The score was 15—3, 15—6.

Gardner Hirons, Class B champion last spring, also displayed his finest squash tennis of this season to date, when he carried Edward R. Larigan, New Jersey champion, well up in the ranking list, to three games before the Crescent Athletic Club star could win, 11-15, 15-6, 15-11.

Then Milton Baron of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club encountered his team mate, Frank A. Sieverman Jr., who is also prominent in the Park Avenue Squash Club, and they fought out a three-game battle before the ranking player disposed of Sieverman, 15—8, 7—15, 15—8. The chief difficulty of the play was the inability of either to get in a kill shot with the softer style of ball now in use. As a result, the rallies were somewhat long, and this told on Sieverman, and his play weakened somewhat in the last game.

Former Harvard Players Advance

Show Up Well in Third Round of Metropolitan Squash Racquets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Harvard University style of squash racquets, as exemplified chiefly by the present members of the Harvard Club team, swept all before it in the third round of the metropolitan squash racquets championship at the University Club Tuesday. George D. Debevoise, J. L. Pool 2nd, and Perry R. Pease of the team, won their matches in straight games, and the only member to have a struggle was Lathrop S. Haskins Jr., who encountered Richard Debevoise, his team mate, and was carried to five games.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., the defending champion, also a former Harvard star, but now representing the Racquet & Tennis Club, also won from R. A. Goodwin, of Rockway, as did P. K. Keenan, the Montclair Athletic Club star, who swamped his junior team mate, W. E. Coyle, 18—17, 15—8, 15—9. The other brackets were filled by two members of the home club, R. F. De Voe, who defeated Parke Cummings, a lesser player of the Harvard Club, 15—6, 18—15, 15—8; and Lawrence I. Grinnell, who won by default for the second round in succession. The summary:

Third Round

L. I. Grinnell, University Club, won from Elliott Pratt, Nassau Country Club, by default.

P. K. Keenan, Montclair A. C., defeated W. E. Coyle, Montclair A. C., 18—17, 15—8, 15—9.

H. N. Rawlins Jr., Racquet & T. C., defeated R. A. Goodwin, Rockaway H. C., 15—6, 15—10, 15—6.

L. S. Haskins Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Richard Debevoise, Harvard Club, 11—15, 18—17, 11—15, 18—16, 15—11.

J. L. Pool 2d., Harvard Club, defeated Richard Peabody, Racquet & T. C., 15—8, 15—9, 15—11.

P. R. Pease, Harvard Club, defeated D. P. Kingsley Jr., University Club, 15—14, 17—14, 15—8.

R. F. DeVoe, University Club, defeated Parke Cummings, Harvard Club, 15—6, 18—15, 15—8.

G. D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated C. Rees, Rockaway H. C., 15—7, 15—10, 15—9.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	2	6	56	34	28
Windsor	11	2	7	46	39	24
Kitchener	10	3	7	64	55	23
Toronto	9	3	8	42	41	21
Niagara Falls	8	2	12	43	48	18
London	8	2	10	35	57	18
Buffalo	2	4	10	37	33	16
Hamilton	6	2	11	37	53	14

RESULTS TUESDAY

Buffalo 2, Windsor 1.
London 3, Hamilton 1.
Kitchener 5, Niagara 5 (overtime).

BUFFALO DEFEATS WINDSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont. — Buffalo defeated Windsor Bulldogs here Tuesday night by a score of 2 to 1. Lederman got both goals for the visitors in the second period and Roach scored for Windsor in the third.

LONDON BEATS HAMILTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—The local Panthers defeated the Hamilton Tigers, 3 to 1, after 10 minutes' overtime here Tuesday in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game. The locals scored in the first period and Hamilton in the second, while the two additional goals were scored in the first four minutes of the overtime. Ironstone, goalie, was the star of the game, turning aside 56 Hamilton shots on goal.

KITCHENER TIED, 5—5

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—The Kitchener Flying Dutchmen and the locals staged a scoring fest here Tuesday night, the teams being tied, 5 to 5, at the end of the overtime session. Kitchener led, 5 to 1, starting the final period, but the locals ran in three in a row. Palanzio, with three goals, was high scorer. The result ties the locals with London for fifth place.

ORR ELECTED COMMODORE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—W. G. D. Orr was elected commodore of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association at the annual meeting here Wednesday night. Orr is a member of the Chicago Yacht Club and former commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, and owns the schooner Fortune. Charles E. Kuelin of the South Shore Yacht Club, Milwaukee, was elected vice-commodore, and Dr. Bayard Holmes and F. D. Porter were named treasurer and secretary, respectively. Samuel Dauchey, commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, was appointed delegate to the North American Yacht Racing Union.

FOWNES CAPTURES TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C. — William C. Fownes Jr. of Oakmont, former amateur golf champion, won the Tin Whistle two-day round robin tournament on the No. 2 links here when he accounted for all three matches in the first group. He defeated Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline, despite the latter's fine card of 77.

Purdue and Michigan Still Undefeated in 'Big Ten' Race

Each Has Won Four Straight Basketball Games and Do Not Meet This Year—Wisconsin May Stop Former

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Purdue	4	0	181	96	1.000
Michigan	4	0	120	85	1.000
Wisconsin	3	1	109	93	.750
Iowa	2	1	95	85	.667
Ohio State	2	2	108	111	.500
Indiana	1	2	63	70	.333
Illinois	1	3	83	97	.250
Northwestern	1	3	105	133	.250
Minnesota	0	3	70	92	.000
Chicago	0	3	63	135	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Ill.—If anyone is going to stop Purdue University in another march on the "Big Ten" basketball championship, University of Wisconsin will have to do it in one of the six games scheduled in the race for the next seven days. Purdue faces two contests, visiting Indiana University on Saturday and receiving Wisconsin on Monday.

University of Michigan, the only other undefeated quintet, takes a vacation for two weeks. Before tackling Purdue, the Wisconsin team receive the losing University of Minnesota five at Madison, Wis., on Saturday. Minnesota visits Indiana on Monday at Bloomington, Ind. University of Chicago and University of Illinois meet at Champaign on Saturday, while University of Iowa visits Northwestern University at Evanston.

Coach W. L. Lambert's quintet at Purdue has been impressive in winning its first four games, especially in running up a record count of 64 to 16 on Chicago Monday night. The Boilermakers are well supplied with scoring talent, but they should not mislead by their four victories into taking it easily. It appears that the three teams they have beaten are destined for the second division; others also are beating them.

Wisconsin will be the first winning team Purdue has had to meet. The Badgers won three and lost one and they are as strong physically as Purdue. Their only defeat was at the hands of Michigan, which Purdue may well be thankful it does not have to face this season. The Badgers have a powerful defense, and some tall players who can stop the over-reaching C. C. Murphy '30, center. Coach W. E. Meanwell has in E. F. Tenhopen '29 probably the only center in the Conference who can give Murphy keen competition for the jump at center.

It will be noticed that Murphy made most of his points against the short Chicago team. He displays a total of 61 points, but 51 of these were made in the two games against Chicago. In the victory, 46 to 30, over Northwestern, Murphy was held to eight points. If Wisconsin can hold him down, as it should do with its excellent defense, the Badgers have a good chance to defeat Purdue. The latter has averaged 45 points a game. The Boilermakers should take Indiana in stride Saturday unless the Hoosiers show more than they did in their 24-to-20 loss to Wisconsin.

Iowa's invasion of Northwestern should develop a lot of interest. The latter gave evidence of striking a new stride when it defeated Ohio State, 27 to 24, this week. The Wildcats lost their first three games, including one to the Buckeyes and a 46-to-30 count to Purdue, but it was evident they were shooting below form. Coach A. C. Lonborg may now have them climbing back into the class where they belong, and this promises no easy assignment for Iowa, meeting them on the way. The Hawkeyes scored an easy 36-to-23 win over Minnesota, a day after going down to Michigan by almost the same count. Coach J. M. Barry's boys have been scoring little better than Northwestern, so there is little basis for making either team the favorite.

Illinois, which met its third reverse, 21 to 17, when it invaded Ann Arbor, should be able to turn back Chicago at Champaign. The Maroons may not be able to penetrate the strong Illini defense which proved formidable, even for the Wolverines. Coach J. Craig Ruby's boys will have to be on the alert, however, as the team led by Capt. V. J. Gist '29, center, plays a strenuous game and may spring a surprise any time.

Like Michigan, the Ohio State team is taking a vacation. The Buckeyes have won two and lost two games. They appeared to be headed for a place among the leaders when they downed Illinois 27 to 22 last Saturday, but when they ran against Northwestern on Monday, H. A. Ervin '31, left forward, continues to lead the Ohio scorers with 36 points for third place in the league.

As Indiana already has a 37-to-36 victory over Minnesota, it may be expected to repeat on its own floor Monday. The Hoosiers display one of the high scorers in J. D. Strickland '30, forward, who shows 33 points in three games. The Hoosiers encounter two strong defensive outfits in the first three games and this has kept their scoring down. They may let out against Purdue and Minnesota and their position should improve. The leading individual scorers follow:

	Goals F'r	Goals F'l	T'l
C. O. Murphy, c, Purdue	21	19	61
G. W. Harmson, lf, Purdue	18	2	38
H. A. Ervin, lf, Ohio State	15	6	36
J. D. Strickland, lf, Indiana	15	3	33
Joseph Truskowski, rf, Mich.	13	7	33
G. A. Van Heyde, c, Ohio State	12	5	29
R. C. Chapman, c, Michigan	11	7	29
E. F. Tenhopen, lf, Wisconsin	13	2	28
H. E. Foster, rf, Wisconsin	11	6	28
F. L. Wilcox, c, Iowa	9	10	28
I. L. Nelson, lf, Iowa	7	12	26
Russell Walter, c, Northwstn	10	4	24
H. H. Gliebhmann, rf, No'wstn	9	6	24
G. H. Otterness, rg, Minnesota	9	6	24
F. L. Marshall, rg, No'wstrn	11	1	23
J. D. How, rf, Illinois	9	5	23
J. W. Orwig, lf, Michigan	10	2	22
W. S. Cummins, rf, Purdue	8	6	22

OKLAHOMA KEEPS ON TOWARD TITLE

Champions and Missouri Maintain Their Clean Slates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—University of Oklahoma's basketball team, last year's champions of the Missouri Valley, looked strong enough to repeat this year in the "Big Six" race Tuesday night, when it defeated Kansas State Agricultural College, 44 to 23.

Oklahoma scored first when Clifton Shearer '31 dropped in a basket from the side. For the first few minutes of play it was fairly even. Then Oklahoma drew rapidly away, the half score being 25 to 7. Play in the last half was more nearly even. Shearer made se

THE HOME FORUM

Names That Sing and Dance

SOMETIMES it seems as if the naming of musical instruments were the perfect example of the inevitability of art. Nowhere else in the world of inanimate objects is there such appropriateness; nowhere else such consistent onomatopœia. Take the drum, for instance. The word itself is the epitome of all the rub-a-dub-dub and rat-a-tat-tat in the universe. It has the same brevity and finality as the sound, the same rhythmic challenge, the same businesslike preciseness. The drum stands alone as the embodiment of noise, with its absence the antithesis of it. What utter quietness there is in the line:

"I must be gone, steal forth with silent drums."

A drum quieted, soundless, is the most soundless thing imaginable.

So is the flute supremely onomatopoetic. Whoever made the first flute must have carved it and blown it, listened to the sweet notes, and finally christened it; he could not possibly have said: "I will make a flute"—and then produced the instrument. No more could he, after listening, have said, "Ah, this is a banjo—a saxophone—a trumpet." Flute is soft, liquid, slightly sibilant, like its music. Banjo and saxophone are harsh and a little bewildering; trumpet speaks in a shout, confidently and majestically.

Another majestic word is bassoon, masculine and resounding, quite the equivalent in letters of its sturdy notes. It is a deep word, suggesting resourcefulness rather than versatility; a self-reliant and individual name. Violoncello is also masculine, a little less independent, not quite so rugged, with a more temperamental nature and more delicate sensibilities. Its temperament is obviously a family matter, for it crops out in violin—a charming lady, rather moody, perhaps, but moodiness is excusable in one so lovely in voice and in name. Violin is the most beautiful of the whole sweet and friendly race of musical instruments; the name is the very distillation of the music, and the long syllables linger in the same way as the delicate notes. One is the essence of spoken beauty, the other the essence of beauty played.

Viol, viola, violin: in these are the most liquid consonants of the alphabet, the softest vowels. There are no three letters as lovely as o, v and l. O particularly recurs again and again in musical terms, like a motif in a piece of music. Bassoon and violoncello, piano and organ, mandolin, tambourine, accordion and harmonica; from highest to humblest it ranges. Trombone and oboe—what charming words these two! Piccolo—what a whimsical little name! Wood-wind instruments—what a wealth of images in the soft consonants! O is a versatile letter, giving length and pliability to some words, to others brevity and finality, to still others dignity and resonance. And the o-v-l combination is a poetic favorite, occurring most beautifully in the line from Poe's "The City in the Sea":

"The viol, the violet, and the vine."

Ernest Dowson considered that his ideal of a line of verse, and he emulated its sound to some extent in lines of his own. From "A Coronal" comes

"Violets and leaves of vine";

in "Impenitentia Ultima" he speaks of "the viols in her voice."

Of the few musical instruments that boast no o in their names, two are harp and guitar, and these two are essentially akin in the notes they sing as well as in their syllables. Both produce their music by means of plucked strings, both have a certain quality about them that adapts them to sentimental implication. Harp is wistfully feminine, guitar dashing and masculine. Both are singing words, sweet-voiced.

In contrast is the glitter and facility of such words as xylophone, cymbal, tympani: scarlet to silver, tinkle or crash to chime, dissonance to familiar chord; emphasis rather than music. The similarity of the syllables is an indication of likenesses in character and mission. Equally contrasting is ukulele, a lovely word but soulless, liquid and monotonous as its own music.

But four words that are perfect poetry, that wear an actual halo of atmosphere and remote loveliness, make in themselves a perfect line of poetry:

"Harpsichord,, clavichord, lute and lyre."

Here is incomparable musical significance: harpsichord, clavichord, lute and lyre! On the first two is the bloom of precise daintiness; in the last two is the embodied stateliness of the Muses themselves. And is there any more charming title in the entire celestial world of musical opus than "The well-tempered clavichord"? Even the names of compositions for piano or violin share in the beauty of naming. Sonata — nocturne — symphony — all these are singing words, full and harmonious. Musical terms themselves as well: arpeggio—staccato—legato—sound exactly like the mood that each is meant to indicate. There could hardly be a word more abrupt and sudden than staccato!

But if violin and bassoon and guitar sing, then it is no less true that the names of dances share a definite Terpsichorean quality. Harpsichord is no fuller of atmosphere than is minuet; waltz is as perfect an expression of the step as flute is of the note. Schottische and jig and hornpipe have the whimsicality and liveliness of the dances themselves; cakewalk is entrancingly ridiculous; rigadoon is unparalleled in descriptiveness. Three charming dances, as quaintly expressive and extraordinary as their names, are quadrille, galop, gavotte. What pleasant words, how flavorous and how full of rhythm, are fandango and tarantella! How buoyant and graceful are tango and mazurka! What a dancing word, and how irrepressible, is polka! Pavan is dignified, remote; Highland fling is pervaded with spirit. Even the newest dances bear names that are fitting, if less charming; the spirit of modern times and modern music is manifest in fox-trot, quick and sharp and agile.

So does the finger of the Muse instill magic into whatsoever it touches, and imbue it with appropriateness. Terpsichore and Calliope have laid their hands on their own, and have given us names that sing and dance. For the graciousness of violin and harp and 'cello, the rhythm of minuet and mazurka, the loveliness of nocturne and arpeggio, we render them our thanks. L. G. O.

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"Sperichils"

"Sperichils"—that's the way the word sounded to Northern ears when the South Carolina coast Negroes pronounced it. Probably because the Southerners themselves were so used to these "spirituals," nobody made an effort to note them down and preserve them. This was left to Northerners. The first one to do it was Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Massachusetts, who published an article on them in the Atlantic Monthly immediately after the Civil War. Then in 1867 three other Northerners, William Francis Allen, Charles Pickward and Lucy McKim Garrison, all of whom had been on educational missions among the Negroes, principally in and near Port Royal, South Carolina, put forth the results of their observations in a book called "Slave Songs of America." It is a thin volume, scarce a hundred pages, but it is the Bible of the considerable literature about Negro songs which has since grown up.

This book, rare today, besides printing the melody and words of a hundred or more Negro songs, for the most part spirituals, has a long and extremely interesting introduction. Naturally there is a discussion of the origin of the songs . . . two rival theories have both found staunch defenders. The one holds that words, rhythm and music are purely a Negro product, the other that the music, at least, is borrowed from white sources, though often altered or adapted.

As to the rhythms, not only of the Negro songs but of modern ragtime and jazz, there is no doubt that they can be traced directly to the drums of black Africa. . . . The judicious authors of "Slave Songs" had the following to say:

"The chief part of Negro music is civilized in its character—partly composed under the influence of association with the whites, partly actually imitated from their music. In the main it appears to be original in the best sense of the word, and the more we examine the subject, the more genuine it appears to be. In a very few songs strains of familiar tunes are easily traced; and it may easily be that others contain strains of less familiar music, which the slaves heard their masters sing or play."—From "So This Is Jazz?" by HENRY O. OSCOOD.

The Water Craft of China

Since there are neither wagon roads nor any wheeled vehicle handbarrows, all travel and traffic are by water. And since the water-ways are led to the doors of all the people, except the millions whose homes are floating craft, the number of boats in China is beyond anything that the world knows or that the world sees elsewhere. . . . I had never seen so many water-craft as I saw at Shanghai, and yet I saw more when I travelled inland. At Shanghai they anchor in such myriads that the beholder realizes for the first time what a farce it is to speak of the "forests of masts" at New York or Liverpool. They lie together in all but solid masses for miles and miles on each side of the harbor, and the channel between the lines is no more clear of them than Broadway or Charing Cross is free of vehicles at noonday. . . .

The craft are as numerous and as varied as the water will hold. The most impressive are the junks, with preposterous sails that hide everything behind them from earth to sky. These junks ride low in front, and are built up behind like the Pinta, Nina, and Santa Maria. They have great goggle-eyes painted and carved on their bows, and turned to look down at the water. Every European in China loves to tell a stranger why nearly all the boats, of every shape and size, are thus ornamented. It is because, "if no hab eye, how can see? If no can see, how can savey? If no can savey, how can walk?" Then there are large cargo-boats shaped like long barrels. . . . Their rounding tops are made of bent mats that can be piled on top of one another in one place to make a little cabin, or can be pulled out, end for end, to cover all the cargo. There are other long narrow boats, laden high with garden truck, with potatoes or pease or beans or rice straw, and looking like so many Flatbush farm wagons afloat. . . . And there are innumerable other small boats, wherein men, women, and children are working those tools, like oyster-tongs, with which they tear up the weeds that grow beneath the water. These they spread on the farms, and thus raise all Central China higher and higher above the water of the creeks and canals, which is where the ocean water once was, though the land now rises from four to six feet above it. The express boats are very interesting. They are slender long row-boats roofed over with mats, for one or two passengers, and carrying in the stern a muscular Chinaman, who propels a big-bladed oar with his feet. With a small oar in one hand to steer with, with the other hand holding a parasol or fan, he toils calmly on, all night or all day, seated on the point of his spine, and describing endless circles with his muscular legs and his dexterous feet. . . .

The farther we travelled in China, the more we were amazed and delighted by the boats and the water-life on the inland canals and ways. Every day I noted new extravagances and eccentricities of form and color in the floating vehicles around me, and every day Mr. Weldon caught up his colors and his brushes and copied some extraordinary boat or sail that we met. The boats of China have not been described here or elsewhere. The hack-artist of the world at large treats their sails—the most picturesque bits of China—as if they were Venetian blinds, made of big bamboo slats backed by canvas. That is not at all how they look. The bamboo slats are in them, but they are very small, and are only seen when near at hand. Otherwise I do not think it would be easy to say anything of them that is not true—they are so dissimilar and varied and peculiar. One towers like a great white steeple or a cloud above houses, trees, and everything. The next may be made of a woman's apron or a little mat. One is composed of a single blue shirt, and the next is a crazy-quilt of a hundred gorgeous flags.—From "Alone in China and Other Stories," by JULIAN RALPH.

In Tibet

Just before the rain came down
Gently on the black-walled town,
While the peaks were veiled in cloud,
Laughed the waterfalls aloud,
Hanging in a silvery shroud.

Bent the carter in his power,
To retrieve a pale blue flower.
Basalt cliffs confined the stream;
And he whispered love—a dream—
By the water's angry gleam.

Children played at hide-and-seek,
Beggars ate their rice and leek;
Mongrel curs, in springtime chill,
Hugged the doorstep on the hill,
Gathered warmth in sunshine still.

Aged ones with faggot-loads
Chattered by the rock-strewn roads;
Flutes went skirling through the town,
And the high peaks wore a frown,
Just before the rain came down.

WILL B. THOMPSON.

Whistler's Nocturnes

To his study of Japanese art Whistler owed his command of detail, his exquisite dexterity in rendering it, and his critics, who say he omitted detail from his pictures because he could not paint it, have only to be referred to his Japanese series to discover their mistake. Still more important, he also undoubtedly owed to his study, especially of Hiroshige's color prints, the inspiration of his Nocturnes in which, if genius can be said to be more original in one thing than in another, Whistler was most original.

He was the first to paint the night. That distinction can be given him without dispute. Here and there, before his time, artists may have attempted to paint things and places seen at night, a few entertained an ambition to paint moonlight. But, before Whistler, not one had endeavored to render on canvas the very quality of night, its atmosphere, its color, the depths of its darkness, its mystery, its pale dim light from the stars and the moon; I might almost say no one had ever seen night before. His Nocturnes were scoffed at in the beginning, but now people who are caught in the blue twilight or the paler starlight and condescend to be conscious of the fact, say "How like a Whistler!"

His desire to paint night was stimulated by his knowledge of Hiroshige. This does not mean that he was or wanted to be a copyist, an echo of Hiroshige. The difference in the medium the two men used would have made such an echo impossible. Hiroshige, working in flat tints and lines on his wood-block, suggested night with poetic truth, but the medium limited him to the suggestion. Whistler, using his brush and paint, could render the tone, the mystery, . . . of night rather than its symbol. In the earlier Nocturnes he was haunted by certain details in Japanese design, the little Butterfly in its panel, or a branch of foliage straying across the canvas, was often an essential part of the pattern. If he introduced a bridge into the composition, as in that perfect Nocturne now hanging in the Tate Gallery, "Battersea Bridge," he placed it on his canvas much as Hiroshige placed his bridge on his block. But these details, for all their . . . charm, are not indispensable. The beauty of the night would still fill the canvas if they were not there, and Whistler soon omitted Butterfly and spray of foliage altogether. . . .

This was the method Whistler finally adopted for the Nocturnes. Evening after evening he would wander along the Chelsea Embankment, or sit at his window overlooking the Thames in Lindsey Row, and study the river and the Battersea shore and the sky and the passing boats until he had the whole picture by heart. Usually someone was with him to whom, after he had mastered his lesson, he would repeat it, recalling the arrangement of color and line and every detail. If he made any mistake in his recitation he would turn to his study again and yet again until his description was faultless. After this he would go to bed, absorbed in the subject and immediately in the morning begin to put it on canvas with the large brushes and the very liquid paint he prepared for the purpose. If all went well, the Nocturne was finished, as he told the Judge in court, in a couple of days. . . .

In the beginning he called these pictures Moonlights. When he changed this to Nocturnes, critics and public were outraged as they would most likely not have been had they known that the title originated not with Whistler but with Leyland. When Leyland suggested it, Whistler was enchanted:—

"I can't thank you too much for the name Nocturne as the title for my moonlights. You have no idea what an irritation it proves to the critics and consequent pleasure to me; besides it is really so charming, and does so practically say all I want to say and no more than I wish."—From "The Art of Whistler," by E. R. PENNELL.

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

"Edge of the Forest." From an Etching by Mme. Livia Kadar.

IT IS a rare privilege to come upon such fine and intricate workmanship as appears in certain etchings and drawings, both in color and in black and white, which are now being exhibited in the United States by Mme. Livia Kadar. The artist is from Budapest, and her work is well known in European art circles.

The structure of Mme. Kadar's work commands admiration. The rhythm and sweep of it is astonishing, the composition satisfying. There is beauty and vitality in conjunction with such extreme delicacy of workmanship as makes the visitor desire a closer examination through a glass, as one studies the work of Memling at the ancient Hospice in Bruges. These are etchings with which Americans will desire a closer acquaintance. In the accompanying etching, "Edge of the Forest," Mme. Kadar has caught the very spirit of the woodland in spring.

A Garden of Literature

You might liken the Riviera to a sunny window looking out on a sunny sea, or to a warm balcony on the sunny side of a house. It begins about Toulon and runs for a hundred miles or so along the edge of the emerald green Mediterranean. Call it a gold and silver ribbon twisted against the Maritime Alps, which climb into peaks of white snow at some times of the year. Certainly it is a meeting of summer and winter. . . .

It would have been so easy for the Alps to drop into the Mediterranean from a height and with a steepness, which would have left no Riviera. But it was given room to nestle, broad or narrow, between the foothills and the sea, a land of promise for its picturesqueness and of joy for its sunshine. . . .

The Riviera need not merely be the playground of the holiday maker, or the sunny arm-chair of the tired rich folk of the world. It has its seriousness . . . and this seriousness belongs to all the native dwellers and to many visitors. There is quite a small colony of English literary workers in the Riviera, chief among them Mr. William J. Locke, the novelist, who has a charming and hospitable villa on the heights of Cannes. Here he writes his novels, with a radiant outlook, for beneath his window, there lies, in the soft distance, as lovely a seascape as eye could wish to see. It is framed on one side by the rugged wall of the Esterelles and on the other side by the Isle of St. Marguerite, famous for its captivity of the "Man with the Iron Mask," and, later, of Marshall Bazaine.

Round the corner, at Cap Antibes, where the Mediterranean is more intimate in its splash, more silken in its smoothness, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, Stevenson's son-in-law and the inheritor of his literary tradition, has built a beautiful home. Not only, then, does the English language run, like a king's writ, in the Riviera, but it is a garden of English literature.

Moreover, this association is old, and it is not confined to the French Riviera. . . . Nor is it limited, on the higher side of effort, to authorship, because Lord Brougham was, in a manner, the discoverer of Cannes as an English resort. Its gratitude to him for this is cast in a statue which you pass when you visit the always fragrant flower market. — JAMES MILNE, in "Travels in Hope."

Å bringe feilaktig fordømmelse til taushet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FORDØMMELSE av sig selv eller av andre er et utslag av villfarelse i det dødelige sinn, og det virker nedbrytende for åndelig vekst. Selv-fordømmelse bidrar til å binde et menneske til tidligere feilgrep, ofte i en sådan grad at tanken blir formørket og blind for Sannhetens lys, og åndelig fremskritt hindres. Men dette forhindrer ikke at fordømmelse av onde tanker og gjerninger ikke alene er forsvarlig, men en vesentlig betingelse for fremskritt.

Man kan ved denne feilaktige måte å tenke på bli vill-ledet til å tro at man føler anger. Men sann anger og omvendelse kan ikke være grunnet på selv-fordømmelse. Anger og omvendelse fullbyrdes ikke ved å ruge over villfarelse og fordømme sig selv, men heller ved først å se villfarelsen for hvad den påstår å være og derpå helt ut angre den og vende sig fra den, idet man daglig streber efter å få en klarere forståelse av Guds, det godes, allhet. Denne process er klart fremsatt i "Miscellaneous Writings" (s. 107), hvor Mrs. Eddy sier: "Tre hovedpunkter må man nå frem til før den stakkels menneskehet kan bli gjenfødt, og Kristen Videnskap kan bli demonstrert: (1) En riktig opfattelse av synd, (2) anger, (3) forståelse av det gode.

Sett i lys av Kristen Videnskap kan betegnelsen "selv-fordømmelse" inneholde en selvmotsigelse. Kristen Videnskap lærer at det eneste sanne selv er den åndelige gjenspelling av Gud, alltid ett med Ham. Man kan da ikke fordømme sitt sanne selv; for å gjøre dette vilde være å ringeakte skaperen og Hans skapelse. Hvad er det da man med rette kan fordømme? Man kan med rette fordømme det onde. Således kan man når man gir efter for selv-fordømmelse, komme til å hengi sig til en tenkning som er nedbrytende for sundhet og lykke.

Et godt eksempel på hurtig omvendelse fra villfarelse og helbredelse for troen på dens virkelighet og makt har vi i Bibelen i beretningen om Paulus. Paulus som da var kjent under navnet Saul, var ivrig optatt med å forfølge de kristne. Men da Sannhetens lys demret for ham, vendte han straks blikket opad og sa: "Herre, hvad vil du at jeg skal gjøre?"

Hurtig å vende sig fra et feilgrep ved at man ser det uriktige og fyller sin bevissthet med Sannhetens lys betyr ikke at man har ignoreret villfarelsen eller har undladt å høste gavn av feilgrepet. Hvis man ikke er klar over villfarelsens natur og dens falske påstander, kan man bli fristet til å gjøre samme feil om igjen. På side 145 av "Miscellaneous Writings" sier Mrs. Eddy: "La ikke den dødelige tanke for hurtig overvinde en såret følelse av sin egen villfarelse." At Paulus ikke alene hurtig vendte sig fra villfarelse, men helt ut angret og forkastet den blev bevist ved de helbredende gjerninger han senere utførte.

Vi har den skjønne forsikring fra Esaias at den som i sannhet har vendt sig fra mørke til lys skal finne forlatelse. Han forkynner Guds løfte således: "Om eders synder er som purpur, skal de blive hvide som sne, om de er røde som skarlagen, skal de blive som uld."

Ikke på nogen måte kan man gi klarere bevis på sann anger og omvendelse enn ved resolutt å vende sig fra villfarelse og vie sin tid til å tenke gode tanker og forsøke å lære mere om Gud. I "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskap og Helse med Nøkkel til Skriften) side 201 sier Mrs. Eddy: "Vi fjerner villfarelse fra det dødelige sinn, ved å la Sannhet strømme inn gjennem flommer av Kjærlighet." Dette er en kjærlig tilrettevisning av den som har lätt sig binde av tidligere feilgrep.

Fordømmelse av person, enten det er av sig selv eller en annen, virker ikke helbredende eller rettledende. En sådan metode blev aldri anvendt av Mesteren i Kristendom, Kristus Jesus, i hans helbredende arbeide. Hans metode var alltid kun å fordømme synden. Da kvinnen som var grepet i hor blev bragt til ham, irettesatte han først hennes anklageres fordømmelse ved å si at den som var uten synd skulde "kaste den første sten paa hende." Det er klart at Jesus irettesatte deres fordømmelse av kvinnen så viselig at den sannsynligvis gikk over til anger, for som beretningen lyder: "da de hørte det, gik de ud, den ene efter den anden, de ældste først." Jesus spurte da kvinnen: "Har ingen fordømt dig?" På hennes svar: "Nei, herre, ingen," fulgte disse vidunderlige ord, fulle av medlidenhet og tilgivelse: "Heller ikke jeg fordømmer dig; gaa bort og synd ikke mere."

Når det går op for oss at fordømmelse av person, istedenfor av det onde, er det samme som å uttale dom, vil vi klart se den store nødvendighet av å utslette denne form for trældom fra vår egen tenkning, enten det gjelder oss selv eller andre. Den som stadig dømmer sig selv til ondt vil binde sig til troen på det onde i sådan grad at han ikke vil være i stand til å se sitt sanne åndelige selv som Guds billede og lignelse; og det er erkjennelsen og virkeliggjørelsen av denne sannhet om det virkelige menneske og dets forhold til Gud som helbreder og frelser. Troen på det onde må fordømmes og angres inntil tanken forblir i Kristus, Sannhet; for kun således kan falsk fordømmelse overvinnes. Paulus, den store apostel, erklærer; "Der er derfor nu ingen fordømmelse for dem som er i Kristus Jesus, som ikke vandrer efter kjødet, men efter Aanden" (engelsk bibeloversettelse).

Silencing Erroneous Condemnation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONDEMNATION, either of oneself or of others, is an erring trait of the human mind detrimental to spiritual growth. Self-condemnation tends to bind one to past mistakes, often to a degree that so darkens thought as to blind one to the light of Truth, and thus to hinder spiritual progress. But this is not to say that condemnation of evil thoughts and deeds is not only justifiable but essential to progress.

One may be misled by this false state of thinking to feel that he is being repentant. But true repentance and reformation cannot be based on self-condemnation. They are not accomplished by ruminating on error and condemning oneself for it, but rather by first seeing error for what it claims to be, and then thoroughly repenting and forsaking it, daily striving to gain a clearer understanding of the allness of God, good. This process is clearly set forth in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 107), where Mrs. Eddy says, "Three cardinal points must be gained before poor humanity is regenerated and Christian Science is demonstrated: (1) A proper sense of sin; (2) repentance; (3) the understanding of good."

Viewed in the light of Christian Science, the term "self-condemnation" may be a contradictory one. Christian Science teaches that the only true self is the spiritual reflection of God, forever at-one with Him. One could not condemn his true selfhood, for to do so would be to disapprove of the creator and His creation. What is it, then, one may justly condemn? One may justly condemn evil. Thus, when one is practicing self-condemnation, one may be indulging in a negative process which is detrimental to health and happiness.

A true example of turning quickly from error and being healed of the belief in its reality and power is given in the Bible in the experience of Paul. Paul, then known as Saul, was engaged in persecuting the Christians. But when the light of Truth dawned upon him he immediately looked up and said, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

Turning quickly from a mistake, through seeing its falsity and filling one's consciousness with the light of Truth, does not mean that one has ignored the error or failed to profit by the mistake. Unless one is clear as to the nature of error and its false claims, one may be tempted to make the same mistake again. On page 145 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "Over a wounded sense of its own error, let not mortal thought resuscitate too soon." That Paul not only turned quickly from error, but thoroughly repented and forsook it, is evidenced by the healing works which he afterward did.

We have the beautiful assurance from Isaiah that if we have truly turned from darkness to light we shall find forgiveness. He voices God's promise thus: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

In no way can one show greater evidence of true repentance and reformation than by turning resolutely from error and devoting one's time to thinking good thoughts and trying to learn more about God. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 201) Mrs. Eddy says, "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." This is a loving rebuke to the one who has been binding himself to past mistakes.

Condemnation of person, either oneself or another, is not a healing or corrective process. This method was never employed by the master Christian, Christ Jesus, in his healing ministry. His method always was to condemn the sin only. When the adulterous woman was brought to him, he first rebuked the condemnation of her accusers by saying that one without sin should "first cast a stone at her." It is clear that Jesus so wisely rebuked their thought of condemnation for the woman that it was probably changed to repentance; for, as the record shows, "they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last." Jesus then asked the woman, "Hath no man condemned thee?" Upon her reply, "No man, Lord," came those marvelous words of compassion and forgiveness, "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

When we realize that condemnation of person rather than of evil means to pronounce sentence, we can readily see the great necessity of eliminating this form of bondage from our own thinking, about either ourselves or others. One constantly sentencing himself to evil would so bind himself to the belief of evil that he would be unable to see his true spiritual selfhood as the image and likeness of God; and it is the recognition and realization of this truth about the real man and his relation to God that heals and saves. The belief in evil must be condemned and repented of, until thought abides in Christ, Truth; for thus only is false condemnation overcome. Paul, the great apostle, declares, "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Chopin

When we pass the gateway of shadows
Into deep quietude and through it;
When we stand clear eyed in the fresh dawn
And sunrise of unclouded vision;

Then we learn of the plaints—their meaning—
That haunt us in measures of nocturnes;
Then we sense the heart-throbs of Chopin
The master, and all that he visioned.

G. FRANK GOODPASTURE.

Sunshine at Taormina

One recent day in February I lay high up on one of the grass-grown tiers of the ruined amphitheatre above Taormina, with the faint perfume of the wild thyme sweetening the air, and a vista of the ancient town, with the blue sea below, framed in one of the tottering grey arches before my eyes—and the February sun warmed me. . . . The sunshine of Italy is a golden and a wonderful thing. Inland, as far as one can see, it has brought to yellowing magnificence the myriads of lemons with which every tree seems laden; to a deeper golden, the rough-skinned, luscious oranges; has painted the faces of its children that rich olive brown which no sunburn specialist has ever succeeded in imitating . . . and, even in places where only its morning warmth can penetrate has brought to early bloom the luxuriantly-growing bougainvilia. It has drawn from the earth the deep-coloured violets, strong in the stalk, perfumed, with that faint touch of purple in the colouring which distinguishes them from the violets of northern latitudes. Already, so early in the year, there is blossom upon the peach trees. . . . Away, over the peak of Etna, are slowly moving masses of cumbrous, pearly grey clouds. One may watch them pass, and gain occasional glimpses behind of the deep spaces where the sun has melted a ravine of snow, to send a flood of ice-cold water hurtling downwards into the joyous warmth of the blue sea below. The early sunshine of Italy has heavenlike qualities as it pours down upon the glad earth a living stream of gentle fire—never, in these days of early spring, with a single touch of that fierceness which drives one later into the shadowy places. It helps one to pass with light footsteps along the flagstoned main street, whose picturesque charm survives even its suggestions of the tourists' paradise. The tall, grey buildings, on the ground floor of which are the little shops with their almost too flamboyant offerings, are cleft here and there with unexpected gaps, through which are glimpses upwards of flights of worn steps, leading perhaps to a court of ancient but grimy houses. . . . Looking downwards, there are still more wonderful vistas—the yellow-dusted tops of a grove of lemon trees, the flowery intervention of a peach orchard, a grey-fronted villa, red-roofed and smothered with bougainvilia or clematis, a chasm of blue untroubled sea below.—E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM, in "The Quest for Winter Sunshine."

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SECURITIES HAVE SHARP PRICE RISE

Market Advances Under Leadership of Steel—Some Specialties Strong

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Strong buying support came into the stock market today, and prices rallied in impressive fashion under the leadership of the chemical shares.

Some irregularity developed at the opening as a result of selling based on the recent stiffening in call money, but offerings were well absorbed, and a broad upward movement was under way in the early afternoon.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent, and held steady throughout the early trading at that figure, despite the calling of about $15,000,000 in loans. Time money was in good demand at the recent high rates, and the supply was not very abundant. New York banks apparently are making a determined effort either to reduce their loans on securities collateral or hold them to their present limits.

There was not much in the day's trade news to influence the price movement. The weekly steel trade reviews showed little change in that industry. Iron Age reported that "the iron and steel market is in a trough between buying movements, but that production has made further slight gains." It also points out "if producers have any cause for concern, it is because shipping orders for certain products, particularly automobile steels, are lagging."

Merger and dividend rumors provided the background for the advance in the chemical issues. Allied Chemical, which broke 13 points yesterday and was one of the weakest stocks on the list, soared 16 points today to a new high record at 278 on talk of an early stock split-up.

Mathieson Alkali soared nearly 15 points to a new high at 195 to the accompaniment of rumors that du Pont interests were accumulating the stock. Borden's, which is also slated for a stock split-up in the spring, jumped 5½ points to a new high at 192½.

Rossia Insurance, Vanadium Steel, General Electric, Continental Motors, Union Carbide, A. M. Byers, Liquid Carbonic and Commonwealth Power, all sold 4 to 5 points higher, and U. S. Steel common, Union Pacific, American Telephone, International Telephone, Pan-American B and American International, were among the many issues to sell 3 points or more above yesterday's final quotations.

Wright Aeronautical turned heavy after an early outburst of strength, dropping from 281 to 274.

Animated buying broke out in all sections of the list in the last hour, under the stimulus of a jump of more than 5 points in U. S. Steel, which got above 170. Gains as large or larger were established by Electric Power & Light, Johns-Manville, National Bellas Hess, General Electric, Western Union and Union Tank Car. The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 3,300,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables quoted around $4.85.

Trading was unusually dull, and price changes were insignificant on the bond market early today. Uneasiness over the credit situation increased, with the banks calling $15,000,000 in loans. Time money was in demand, with scant supply reported, and call money renewed at 8 per cent.

International Telephone convertible 4½s were again in fair demand, improving fractionally. Postal Telegraph & Cable 5s, however, sagged. A few of the rails were active, Frisco 4½s being accumulated fractionally higher. Canadian National Railways 4½s, however, sagged to a new low at 95⅜.

In the industrial section, Goodyear 5s, Dodge Brothers convertible 6s, and Anaconda 6s were firm in light buying. In the utilities, there was some activity in Public Service of New Jersey 4½s, although prices were unchanged from yesterday.

The foreign list was generally quiet, although there was some demand for German Republic 7s. U. S. Government obligations were neglected in the early trading.

COL. AYRES SEES ERA OF HIGH VOLUME OF STOCK SPECULATION

"The recent and present volumes of stock market speculation are not unprecedentedly great, compared with financial resources of this country," says Col. Leonard P. Ayres in bulletin of Cleveland Trust Company.

A diagram accompanies his remarks showing dollar values of stocks traded as a percentage of all bank deposits, all clearings and national income over 41 years. The lines are astonishingly close to parallel. The study leads to inference that the volume of speculation the last year has been relatively very large, compared with standards since 1910, but not relatively large compared with speculation of the first 10 years of the century or the 80's.

Another conclusion is: "We appear to be entering another period of relatively high volume of stock speculation rather than merely experiencing a purely temporary flareup of public interest and participation. It seems unlikely that the phenomenal records of 1928 will constitute durable landmarks in stock market progress."

DIVIDENDS

Wright Aeronautical Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Proctor & Gamble declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 18.

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 19.

Burns Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the Class A stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Continental Can Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the new common, placing the stock on a $2.50 basis annually, equal to $5 paid on the old common which was split two for one. The dividend is payable Feb. 15 to stock of record record Feb. 1.

Acme Steel Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1 on the new stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. The old stock, on which 50 per cent stock dividend is to be paid Feb. 1, was on a $5 annual basis.

Beech-Nut Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 10 to stock of record March 25.

Allied Power & Light Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 a share on the $5 cumulative first preferred stock and 75 cents a share on the $3 cumulative preference stock, respectively, both payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Moody's Investors Service declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the participating preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 1.

Vanadium Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

‡Sales		High	Low	Last Jan.16	Last Jan.15
1000	Abitibi	46⅝	45¼	45⅞	56
100	Ab & Straus.	140	140	140	142
20	Ab & Str pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
1000	Adams Ex..	393½	389	389½	..
500	Adv-Ru	52½	51¼	51¼	50¼
100	Adv-Ru pf..	61	61	61	61
300	Adams	35	34¾	35	34⅞
100	Ahumada....	¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
2900	Air Reduc..	109⅞	107⅝	109⅞	106⅞
1900	Ajax Rub...	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½
2100	Alaska Jun.	8¾	8	8	8½
3000	Allied Ch....	280	269½	280	262
400	Allis-Chal ..	185	183	185	188
100	Amal Lea...	10	10	10	10½
200	Am Lea pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
1100	Amerada ..	38⅝	37½	38⅝	37¼
400	Am Ag Ch..	22½	22	22	22⅝
400	Am Ag C pf	70½	70	70	70¼
200	Am Bk Nte..	125	125	125	125
40	Am Bk N pf	60½	60½	60½	..
4700	Am Beet S..	20½	18⅝	19	18
200	Am Beet pf.	55	55	55	52½
4600	Am Bosch...	44⅝	43	44	43
1900	Am Brake..	46¼	45	46	46½
1100	Am Br Bov.	16½	15½	16⅜	15¼
300	Am Br B pf..	55	54½	55	54
17000	Am Can	115¼	112¾	115¼	112½
600	AmCar&F ..	100½	100	100½	100
200	AmChain pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	..
1600	Am Chicle..	50⅞	49¾	50	49¾
1700	AmChic rts..	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
100	Am Ex	289	289	289	291
4100	Am&FPw....	80⅝	76⅛	79	77
200	Am&FP 7%	107	106½	107	108
100	Am&FP 2pf.	98	98	98	98½
100	Am Hide pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	36¾
700	Am Ice.....	38⅞	38⅛	38	38½
3400	Am Int Crp	146½	145	145	143
3300	AmIntN pf..	74¼	73¾	73⅞	72½
700	AmLaFr....	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8
100	AmP&L5%..	76	76	76	75
300	Am Loco ...	110½	110	110	110¼
5200	Am Metals..	70⅞	69¼	69⅞	70⅝
500	AmMet6% ..	121	121	121	124
400	AmP&L sta..	81¼	80⅞	81¼	80¾
2100	Am Piano..	15⅞	15	15⅞	15
400	AmPiano pf.	48¾	40¾	47½	40½
500	AmPw&Lt..	84⅞	83⅛	84⅞	83
100	AmP&L6% .	100	99⅞	100	100
7900	Am Radiat	208¼	204¾	204½	205¾
400	Am Republic	60¾	60	60	60
700	Am S Razor	71⅛	69⅝	71⅛	69½
200	Am Seating	35	34⅞	35	34
100	Am Ship ..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3400	Am Smelt..	96½	93½	96	95½
400	Am Smelt pf	137¼	137	137	137
1500	Am Stl Fnd	73¼	70	72½	70
50	Am S Fnd pf	112⅜	112½	112⅜	..
3600	Am Sugar.	70⅜	88½	90	89½
200	Am Sug pf	108	107¾	107¾	107¾
1200	Am Tel&Cab	18⅝	18	18⅝	..
20800	Am T&T ..	202¼	198½	200½	198½
500	Am Type ..	148½	146	148½	145½
10	Am Type pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
300	Am WWrks	74⅛	72½	74⅛	72
800	Am Wool ..	25¾	25¾	25¾	26⅞
100	Am Wool pf	56	56	56	56⅝
200	Am Wrlt ct	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
100	Am Wr pf ct	41¾	41¾	41¾	..
300	Anchor pf..	114	116½	116½	..
600	Am Zinc ..	41	38¾	40⅛	38½
400	Am Zinc pf.	103½	103½	103½	..
100	Anchor Cap	56	56	56	55¾
33300	Anaconda .	118⅛	116¼	118⅛	116½
1100	Arch Dan..	103	100⅞	103	101½
6200	Andes Cop .	49¼	48⅛	49	48⅞
1000	Arm Ill A...	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
4100	Arm Ill B...	9	8¾	8¾	9
200	Arm Ill pf..	85	85	85	84⅛
400	Arnold Con	38⅝	38	38¼	38
100	Art Loom pf	98	98	98	98
100	Art Metals .	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
2900	Asso D G...	65⅞	64½	65⅞	65
300	Asso DG pf.	107	107	107	107
20	Asso Oil ...	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	46
1000	Atchison ..	200	198⅛	200	198¾
400	Atch pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
600	Atch rts ..	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
200	Atl Coast L.	171	170¾	171	..
600	Atl G&WI ..	41	40¼	40¼	41⅝
11200	Atl Ref	61⅞	60⅜	61½	61
100	Atlas Pow ..	105	105	105	105
20	Atl Pow pf.	106½	104⅝	106½	106½
200	Atlas Tack .	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
200	Austin N ...	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
100	Aust Cred .	64½	64½	64½	..
300	Auto Sales .	26	25	25	26¼
100	Auto S pf...	39	39	39	38
400	Auto Strop A	46½	45¾	46½	45¼
38	Baldwin pf .	118	117½	117½	119
13000	Balt & O....	120	119	120	119⅝
20	Bamber pf .	109½	109½	109½	109½
200	Bangor & A	69	69	69	69
10	Bangor pf ..	107½	107½	107½	..
100	Barnet	26	26	26	25
6500	Barnsdall A.	43⅞	43⅛	43¾	43
10900	Beacon Oil ..	23¼	22½	23¼	23
400	Beechnut ...	96	95¼	96	95¼
900	Belding H..	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅛
100	Bel NR ppf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	84
200	Best & Co...	87¾	87	87	87⅛
10600	Beth Steel...	85⅞	83½	85½	83⅞
100	Beth Stl pf.	122½	122½	122½	123
10	Bl'm'dale pf.	10	10	10	..
20	Blum'thal pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
5300	Borden	196	186½	194½	187
400	Boston & Me	105	105	105	106
28000	Briggs	58⅝	57	57⅝	57¼
100	Brit Steel ..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
400	Brockway ..	68	67¼	68	67⅜
1600	Br Man Tr.	75¼	72⅝	75¼	73
2100	Br Un Gas.	184⅞	180	184½	182
500	Brown Shoe.	47	47	47	..
400	Bruns Balke	51½	51	51¼	51¼
700	Bruns Term	39	37⅞	38¾	37
1900	Bucyrus	38⅝	37¼	38½	38⅝
900	Bucy cv pf.	47½	46⅞	47⅜	47⅛
50	Buff&Sus pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
100	Burns Br A.	120½	120½	120½	125
400	Burns Br B.	34½	33¼	34	34
1000	Burroughs ..	239	234	236½	239
3900	Bush Term.	80¼	78	80¼	77⅞
20	Bush T deb	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
50	Bush Blg pf	116½	116½	116½	114
1100	Butte Cop ..	9	8⅞	9	8⅝
200	Butterick ...	39¼	38⅜	39¼	39¼
200	By Prod Co	111¼	111	111	112½
300	Byers	163¾	162	162	157½
3600	Byers rts...	16⅜	15	16	15⅜
200	Cal Pack ..	76¼	76	76¼	75½
1200	Callahan ..	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
900	Cal & Ariz.	123	121⅝	122¼	121¾
4500	Cal & Hecla	47½	46⅛	47½	46¼
600	Cannon Mills	47⅜	47½	47½	47
1000	Canada Dry	80¼	79½	80	79¾
6100	Can Pac....	241¼	237	240¼	237⅝
2300	Cen Aquirre.	39¾	38¼	38½	38¼
2400	Cen Alloy...	48¼	47⅛	48⅝	48
3700	Cerro de P..	103½	101⅞	102⅝	102⅝
600	Cert-Teed ..	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25½
300	Chand-Clev..	22	22	22	22
200	Chand pf ct.	38½	36¼	38¼	..
400	Ches Corp...	82¼	82	82	81½
800	Ches & Ohio.	215½	214¼	215½	214¾
18100	Chi&Alt pf..	21½	19	20⅝	19¼
5200	Chi Gt West	20¾	19⅛	20⅛	19
3900	Chi Gt W pf	47⅞	46⅞	47¾	47
1500	ChiM&SP ..	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	38
2200	ChiM&SP pf	58⅞	58⅛	58½	58¼
1100	Chi & NW..	88	87¾	88	88
300	Ch Pne new	34	32	32½	34¼
1900	Chi Pneu pf	55½	55	55½	55½
200	Chi RI	131⅞	130½	131⅞	131
100	Chi RI 6%..	101	101	101	101
300	Childs	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞	57⅛
20900	Chile Cop ..	77	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝
26300	Chrysler ...	121⅞	120¼	121⅛	120¾
400	City Stor B.	102½	100	100	102
200	Cit St B rts	5½	4¾	5	..
200	Cl CC&SLpf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..
110	Clev & Pitts	79	78¼	78¼	..
200	Cluett Pbdy.	71	70¾	71	71
2300	Coca Cola..	172⅞	170½	172⅜	170
500	Collins & A..	53½	52	53½	53¼
700	Colo F&I ...	73⅝	68⅞	72½	69
200	Colo South .	115	115	115	..
10	Colo So 2pf	70	70	70	..
700	Sol G n w i	60¼	58¼	60¼	59
1200	Col Gas	146	143	146	143
200	Col Gas pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107⅞
2000	Col Carb ...	130⅜	128½	129	128
26400	Col Graph .	82¾	79⅜	82	80½
3000	Com Cred ..	57⅛	55⅝	57	55⅝
170	Com Cr 1pf	105¼	102	104¼	102
60	Com Cred pf	26	26	26	26
20	Com Cr pf B	26	26	26	..
300	Com Inv Tr	149⅞	148¼	149⅜	147½
600	Com Inv war	40⅜	39	40⅜	39
200	Com Sol ...	230	227½	229½	228
8500	Comwlth Pw	126¼	119⅜	124⅞	118
300	Conde Nast..	83½	83½	83½	83
8000	Congoleum .	30	29⅛	29⅞	29¼
200	Conley T st.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
100	Con Film ..	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
12100	Con Film pf	28⅞	26½	28⅜	26¾
31700	Con Gas ...	109⅞	106¼	108½	106⅜
1000	Con Gas pf.	99⅞	99⅝	99½	99½
200	Con Ry C pf	68	68	68	68
9600	Con Textile.	6½	6	6	6
200	Container A.	22⅜	22	22	21⅞
600	Container B.	11⅛	11	11¼	11⅛
10000	Cont Bak A.	60	57	58½	57⅛
45000	Cont Bak B.	13⅛	12	13	11⅜
2300	Cont Bak pf.	97	94	95	94
5300	Cont Can ...	61¼	60¼	61	60⅜
600	Cont Ins	92	91½	92	92½
93600	Cont Motors	26¼	22⅜	26	22⅞
1700	Corn Prd ..	87½	86⅜	87⅜	87
17000	Coty	78¼	74½	77⅛	74½
600	Crucible	91⅝	89	91⅝	90
200	Crucible pf..	111	111	111	..
300	Cuba Cane..	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
600	Cuba C pf..	18¼	17½	17½	18¼
600	Cuba Co	22	22	22	22
10	Cuba Ry pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
200	Cub Am S...	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16½
600	Cudahy	65⅝	65	65⅝	65¼
1700	Cudahy rts .	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅝
9900	Curtiss	160½	157½	158¾	158
100	Cutler	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅞
600	Cuyamel Fr.	70¼	70	70¼	69⅞
1000	Davison	63⅜	61¼	63⅜	62⅜
100	Debenham..	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44
300	Del & Hud.	196⅜	194	196	194
800	Del Lac&W	127	127	127	128
100	Denv RG pf	57	57	57	..
300	Det Edison..	232	229¼	231	227
200	Devoe&R A	56	56	56	56
20	Diamond M.	163½	163	163½	163½
600	Dome Mines	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝
100	Du So Sh pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	Dupont	502	502	502	500
300	Duquesne pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
800	East Kodak	182½	182	182½	181½
1400	Eaton Axle	66⅜	65½	65⅜	65⅞
300	Eitingon ...	37½	36⅝	36⅝	37
19000	Elec Auto L	146	138	146	137
10800	Elec Boat...	15⅜	15	15¼	14⅞
5400	Elec P&L...	48⅞	46½	47⅞	46⅞
500	Elec St Bat	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	84⅞
300	End John...	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅛
3300	Eng P S...	54	52¼	53½	53
100	Equit Bldg..	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
3300	Erie	68½	67⅝	68	67⅞
700	Erie 1 pf...	62½	62	62	62
100	Eureka Vac.	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
100	Fairb Morse	45	45	45	45¼
400	Fed Lt & Tr	76⅜	75½	76	75⅝
10	Fed L&T pf.	100	100	100	..
200	Fed Motor T	19	18½	18½	19
200	Fidelity Ins.	103½	103½	103½	104⅞
500	Fifth Ave B	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
200	Filene's	95½	93½	95½	95⅞
200	First Nat S	68⅝	68	68⅜	67½
1300	Fisk Rubber	18⅝	17⅛	18⅝	17⅞
200	Fisk Rub 1pf	70½	70½	70½	67½
100	Fisk 1 pf cv.	77½	77½	77½	75
1700	Fleischm'nn.	80	78½	80	78⅝
300	Follansbee .	63¾	63½	63¾	63
1800	Fox A	95⅞	94¼	95⅛	94¼
100	Florsheim .	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
700	Freeport Tx.	51	50½	50½	50⅞
1200	Gabriel A ..	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	26½
300	Gardner M..	16	15⅜	15¾	16
6700	GenAmTk ..	96⅜	94⅞	95⅛	96
2100	Gen Asphalt	78⅜	76¾	77	76
1600	Gen Cable ..	42	41⅝	41⅞	42
2800	Gen Cable A	90½	88¼	89⅛	89½
400	Gen Cab pf..	107	107	107	..
17700	Gen Elec....	237	231	236¼	231⅝
2400	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
800	Gen Milk ...	84½	83⅝	84	84
200	Gen G&E A	75¼	73½	75¼	74½
200	Gen Milk pf	98	98	98	98
100	Gen G&E B.	109½	109½	109½	..
2100	Gen Motors.	198	195½	197½	195½
200	Gen Mot 7%.	125¼	124⅞	125¼	124⅞
29900	Gen Mot n..	79¼	78	78¾	78¼
100	Gen O Ad ct	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½
3900	Gen Ry Sig.	99½	95½	98	96¾
4000	Gillette	118⅞	117½	117½	118⅞
500	Gimbel Br.	45	44½	45	44½
100	Gimbel pf..	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89½
23400	Glidden ...	44	41⅛	44	41⅞
430	Glidden ppf.	105	105	105	105
1300	Gobel	54¼	53½	53½	54½
27500	Gold Dust..	78¾	76⅝	78¼	76¾
5400	Goodrich ...	102¾	98¾	101	99¾
400	Goodrich pf.	114½	113½	114½	114
6100	Goodyear ..	135½	130¼	133¾	131⅝
200	Goodyear 1pf	103⅜	103	103⅜	103¼
800	Gotham Hos.	74⅞	74	74⅜	75
200	Gotham nv..	65½	65	65	..
100	Gouuld Cp A	9	9	9	9⅛
9600	Graham-P..	50⅞	48½	50¼	49
1200	Graham-P ct	48½	47	48	47
2300	Granby	86	85	86	85½
100	Grant	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	..
200	Grand Union	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	29⅛
500	Grand Un pf	51¾	51½	51½	52
500	Grt Nor pf..	108¼	108	108	108
700	Grt Nor Ore	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	29⅛
22800	Grt W Sug.	41½	39¾	40⅝	39½
50	Grt WSu pf..	117	116½	117	118½
7800	Greene-Can .	172½	168¼	170½	168⅜
400	Guan Sug...	5	5	5	5¼
100	Gulf Mobile.	52½	52½	52½	..
200	Gulf Mo pf..	102	102	102	102
800	Gulf Steel...	70¾	70	70½	70
40	Ham W pf.	102	102	102	..
10	Hack Wt ..	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	Hack pf A..	27	27	27	27
100	Hanna 1 pf.	92½	92½	92½	92
500	Hartman B.	32	31⅝	31¾	32
100	Havana pf..	60	59⅞	60	..
100	Hershey Ch.	66½	66½	66½	66½
200	Hershey pf..	83	83	83	83
100	Hershey ppf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
900	Hollander ..	20⅜	19¾	19¾	..
300	Homestake .	75½	75⅛	75½	75½
1300	Houston Oil.	92	91	92	90¼
2100	Howe So	68	67	68	67⅝
400	Hud Man ...	55	54⅜	55	54⅜
23000	Hahn Dept .	54	52	53¼	53
7900	Hudson Mot.	84	85	85½	85¾
1300	Holland F..	50	48	49⅞	48¼
17900	Hupp Mot...	79¼	77½	79¼	78¼
2900	Hahn D pf.	114¼	112⅞	113⅞	112½
100	Ind Rayon..	130	130	130	133
3400	Ind Oil & G	32	31	31⅝	31¾
17300	Indian Refin	34⅜	32¾	33	32
2600	Indian Re ct	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	29½
1500	Inland St...	86¼	83	86¼	83¼
1600	Inspiration .	43⅞	43½	43¾	43⅝
600	Interboro R.	54¼	52¾	54	52⅞
200	Intercon Rub	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
1300	Int Agri....	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16½
100	Int Business	150	150	150	150¾
500	Int Cement..	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	90¼
28600	Int Comb ...	78⅜	77	78¼	77
49000	Int Pa rts n	⅝	½	½	⅝
1600	Int Harv ...	94¾	93¼	94⅜	92¾
900	Int Pap&P A	29⅞	29½	29½	29½
1300	Int Match pf	99⅜	96	99	96½
500	Int M Mar..	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
200	Int MMar pf	38½	37⅝	37⅞	38
1800	Int Pap&P B	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½
42500	Int Nickel n	56¾	52¾	56½	53
2300	Int Pap&P C	11½	11	11	11
100	Int Paper...	58	58	58	..
300	Int Pap pf n	90	89	90	89⅜
350	Int Rys pf..	79½	79¼	79¼	79½
20	Int Salt.....	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	61
4900	Int Tel & T	214½	210¾	213⅜	211
8700	Int T&T rts.	5¼	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
1200	Island Crk..	54¼	54¼	54½	54½
1800	Jewel rts....	15	14¾	14⅞	15
300	Int Print....	58½	58½	58½	58⅝
2500	Johns Man...	193⅜	189	190¼	189
200	Int Prnt pf..	105	104	104	..
2100	Jordan Mot.	31⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13½
900	Kan City So	94⅝	92¼	94¼	93
1500	Kayser	83	82	82	83
200	Kaufmann...	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
1300	Keith Albee.	41	40	41	41
3900	Kelly Spring	23⅜	22⅜	23	22½
100	Kelly Sp 8%	93	93	93	93
1200	Kelsey Wh..	48⅜	48	48¼	48
80	Kelsey W pf	110	110	110	..
1800	Kelvinator .	15⅞	15¼	15¾	15⅜
1800	Kolster	73⅜	71⅜	72⅝	70½
14900	Kennecott ..	153½	150½	153	151⅜
1400	Kinney	58¼	54½	57	54¼
180	Kinney pf..	96½	95½	96¼	..
1400	Kraft Chees	37½	37	37	37⅜
2900	Kresge	85⅝	84	85¼	85¼
20	Kresge pf ..	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
400	Ksge Ds....	21½	21½	21½	21½
200	Kress Co....	113	113	113	..
6300	Kroger	115⅞	114⅛	115½	114½
34000	Kreuger	42¾	40⅜	42⅜	40¼
200	Laclede Gas	235½	235	235	..
400	Lago Oil....	31½	30⅝	31½	31
3700	Lee Rubber.	23½	23⅛	23½	23⅝
1600	Lehigh PC..	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	60¾
170	Lehi PC pf.	110	109½	109⅞	..
100	Lehigh Val.	98	98	98	98
100	Life Savers.	31	31	31	..
2000	Liquid Car..	110	105⅜	108	105¼
19700	Loews Inc..	73	70⅞	73	70
7500	Loews pfww	106	105	106	104⅝
800	Loft Inc....	8⅛	7⅞	8	8
100	Long Bell A	32	32	32	..
3400	Loose-W ...	70⅞	69¼	70¾	69¼
100	Loose-W pf	117½	117½	117½	..
2900	Lou Oil Ref	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅝
40	Lou Oil pf.	92	92	92	..
1400	Lou G&E A	37⅞	37½	37⅝	37¾
6800	Lou G&E rts	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1⅛
200	Louis & N.	146	146	146	146
1800	Ludlum Stl.	83⅝	80½	83½	81
2900	Ludlum rts	⅝	½	⅝	½
300	McCall......	76½	74	76½	73
100	McCrory pf.	115	115	115	..
600	McCrory B..	104¼	103⅜	103⅜	104½
100	McIntyre ...	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1000	McKeesport.	74	73	74	73
1200	McKess&R..	50	49	50	49½
5000	Mack Tr....	106¾	104	105	104⅞
600	McKess pf..	58	58	58	58
200	Macy	175	175	175	175
200	Madison Sq..	20½	20½	20½	20½
800	Magma Cop.	67	66	66½	66⅞
5900	Mallinson...	38⅝	37½	38⅛	36¼
80	Mallinson pf.	105	104	104	101
900	Man El Sup.	35	34½	35	35¼
1700	Man Elv mg	55¾	53¼	53⅝	53½
500	Man Shirt .	33½	32⅝	33⅜	33½
1100	Maracaibo .	16½	16	16½	16¼
4600	Marland O .	43⅜	42	42¾	42⅜
100	Marlin Rock	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74
500	Mart-Parry	18	17½	18	17¼
300	Marmon ...	73½	73⅛	73½	74½
5000	Math Alkali	195	182¼	189	180¼
500	Marmon rts	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
1600	May Dpt St	102⅞	101	101	101
500	Maytag	23½	23½	23½	23½
500	Maytag pf..	43	43⅜	43⅜	43⅞
200	Maytag 1 pf	88½	88	88½	88
400	Met-Gld pf..	25½	25	25½	25
400	Melvil Sh ..	68	68	68	..
31700	Mex Seabd..	59	57	58	58
2400	Miami Cop..	32⅜	31⅜	32¼	32
400	Midland pf..	254	242¼	253	245
4600	Mid Cont ..	35¼	34⅛	34⅝	35
200	Mid States..	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4800	Mid C rts..	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
600	Middle St ct	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Miller Rub..	26	25½	26	25⅝
400	Min StL..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
100	Min&SSM ..	41	41	41	40½
200	Min&SSM pf	72	72	72	71
110	Min&SSM ..	64	64	64	64
1200	Mo K&T....	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	51¾
300	Mo KT pf..	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	103¼
1400	Mo Pac.....	64⅞	64⅛	64⅝	64⅜
1400	Mo Pac pf..	124½	123⅝	124½	124
2500	Mohawk	75	72½	75	74
10600	Mont Ward.	141½	138⅛	140½	139
2100	Moon Mot...	7½	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
800	Mother Lode	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12000	Motion Pic..	18½	14⅞	16¼	15
1300	Motometer A	23	22½	22½	23¼
200	Motor Prod.	170	165	170	168
200	Mot Wheel..	43½	42⅞	43½	43⅞
10	Mullins pf...	102	102	102	102
400	Mullins Bdy.	76½	75	75	76½
2800	Murry Body	72¼	68½	72¼	68½
6800	Nash Mot...	104½	103¼	104	103⅛
2200	Nat Acme...	29⅞	29	29⅛	29¼
1400	Nat Bellas H	209½	203	206	204
1100	Nat Bisc....	194	192	192	190
3000	Nat Cash R	99¼	96¾	98¾	97⅝
1500	Nat CR rts..	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
900	Nat Dairy...	130⅞	128	129⅞	128¼
500	Nat Dpt Sto	31½	31¼	31½	31⅜
200	Nat Distil...	38	37⅝	38	38⅜
200	Nat Distil pf	73	73	73	73½
200	Nat Enam...	58	57½	58	57⅝
200	Nat Lead...	151⅜	147½	151⅜	148½
20	Nat Lead pf.	140¼	140¼	140¼	..
3100	Nat Pw&Lt..	45⅜	44	45	44⅛
300	Nat Radiat..	16	15½	15⅝	16
400	NaRyMx 2pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
200	Nat Supply..	135	133¾	134	133
30	Nat Sup pf..	116	116	116	116
300	Nat Surety..	145¼	145	145¼	147¾
100	Nat Tea.....	345	345	345	349
14700	Nev Cons...	41¼	39¾	40⅞	40⅜
500	NY Air Br..	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜
11800	NY Central.	190	187½	189¾	189
400	NY C&StL..	136¼	136¼	136¼	136
600	NY C&SL pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	109
100	NY Dock ..	51	51	51	51
10	NY & Harl .	350	350	350	355
8700	NY NH&H .	84⅜	83⅛	84¼	84¼
700	NY NH 7%	116⅞	116	116	116⅞
500	NY Ont&W.	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
50	NY Stm 7%	114	114	114	113¼
700	Norf&West .	195⅝	193½	195⅜	192⅝
2700	No Am......	92¼	91	91½	91⅞
200	No Am pf...	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
100	No A Ed pf	103	103	103	103¼
900	N Ger Lloyd	60	59	59	61
200	No Pac.....	108¼	107¼	107¼	107⅛
400	No Pac cts..	105¾	104⅜	105¾	105⅜
50	Norwalk T..	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5½
20	Norwalk pf..	42½	42½	42½	42½
1600	Oilwell	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29⅞
20	Oilwell pf...	106½	105	105	104½
200	Omnibus ..	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
100	Oppenheim .	74½	74½	74½	74½
50	Orpheum ..	91	91	91	92
200	Otis Elev ..	325	324	325	324¼
3000	Otis Stl	41¼	39¾	41	39⅝
600	Owens Bot .	86⅞	85	86⅞	87⅜
300	Pac Gas....	54⅞	53½	53½	53¾
100	Pac Oil.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13000	Pac T&T....	170⅝	168	169	169
8700	Packard M..	142⅜	140¼	141¾	140¼
2000	Pan-Am Pet	49⅜	46¾	49⅝	47
31200	Pan-Am B..	50⅜	47	49¼	47¼
100	Pan-Am WB	17½	17½	17½	..
300	Panhandle .	13	12¾	13	..
100	Panhand pf.	76	76	76	..
7900	Paramount .	59	58¼	58⅞	58⅝
1400	Park & Tilf	84¾	83½	84	84
1100	Park Utah.	11⅝	11⅛	11½	11½
3600	Pathe Exch.	13¼	12½	13	12½
500	Pathe Ex A	26⅞	26	26⅞	26
2600	Patino M...	37⅞	36⅞	37⅜	36¾
100	Peerless Mot	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅝
100	Penick & F	41¾	41	41¾	41
100	Penn C&C..	11	11	11	..
6400	Penn RR....	79¾	78¾	79¾	79⅜
20	Pere M ppf..	99	98¾	98¾	96¾
500	Pet Milk....	43¼	42⅛	43¼	43
100	PhilCo6%...	53½	53	53¼	..
900	Phil Read...	33½	31⅛	32½	31
2200	Phillips Pet.	42½	42	42⅜	42
200	Phoenix H..	33¼	33	33	..
700	Pierce-Ar ..	34	33¼	34	33½
100	Pierce-A pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
300	Pierce Oil ..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
5900	Pierce Pet...	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
3300	Pillsbury ...	63⅜	61	63⅛	61¼
100	Pillsbury pf.	153	153	153	156
1600	Pitts Coal..	75⅞	73½	74⅞	74
100	Postal Tel..	103½	103½	103½	103¼
3800	Prairie Oil.	63½	62¼	62¼	63⅜
3400	Postum C...	76	74	75½	75
1100	Prairie Pipe	55⅜	54½	54⅝	54⅞
1700	Press Steel.	22⅛	22½	22½	22⅜
100	Prod & Ref.	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
40	Prod & R pf	42	42	42	42
8300	Pub Ser....	87⅜	82⅛	87¼	83½
100	Pub Ser 6%	106	106	106	105⅝
100	Pub Ser 8%.	146	146	146	..
1800	Pulman	87½	86⅝	87⅛	86¼
1700	Punta Sug..	20¾	19⅛	20	19½
5000	Pure Oil...	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	26
20	Pure Oil pf..	113⅞	113¼	113¼	113¾
200	Purity Bk A	136⅜	135⅝	135⅝	135⅞
10900	Radio New..	72½	71⅞	72½	72¼
4000	Radio	356	350	355	356
11700	Radio Keith	40⅞	39½	40⅝	40½
200	Reading	106½	106	106½	105¼
500	Real Silk H.	64	63	64	64
200	Royal Bkg..	37½	37⅜	37⅜	37½
2000	Rem Rand .	31⅝	31	31¼	31⅜
100	Rem R 1 pf.	91	91	91	..
900	Reo Motors.	28⅜	28½	28½	28⅝
1200	Repub Stl...	84⅜	81⅛	83⅝	81⅛
100	Repub St pf.	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
22000	Reynolds S..	12¼	10⅞	11	10½
1000	Richfield Oil	45	44⅝	44⅝	45
100	Robert Reis.	13	13	13	13
500	Rossia Ins..	249¾	238¼	248	240
500	Royal Dutch	54	53⅝	54	53¼
500	Rhine West.	68½	68½	68½	..
2700	St Joseph...	69½	64	69	64
100	StL&SF	117	117	117	116
200	StL&SF pf..	94½	94½	94½	94½
400	StL SW.....	108	106½	106½	108
200	StL SW pf.	92	92	92	91¾
500	Safeway Sts	184⅝	184¼	184¼	185
100	Savage A...	47	46⅞	46¾	47
200	Safew S 6pf	97	95½	95½	..
300	Seabd AL..	20	19¼	19½	20
200	Seabd AL pf	22½	22⅜	22⅜	23
300	Seagrave ..	17⅝	16½	17½	16
11200	SSears Roe.	171¼	169½	169½	169¼
500	Seneca Cop.	6	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
500	Shattuck ...	129¼	128¼	128¼	131⅜
11400	Shell Union.	28½	28	28¼	28⅜
1100	Shubert Th.	71	69⅞	70¼	70½
3900	Simmons ..	97½	94½	97	95¼
1000	Simms Pet..	22¼	21¾	22¼	21¾
67200	Sinclair	41⅞	40¼	40⅞	40⅞
800	Skelly Oil...	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅛
100	Sloss Shef..	121½	121½	121½	..
500	Snider	14	14	14	14
200	Snider pf....	40	39½	40	39½
800	So Calif Ed	55⅞	54⅝	55½	55
2800	So PR Sug.	43¼	42¼	42⅝	42¼
1000	So Dairies A	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	39½
1500	So Pacific..	129⅞	129	129½	130⅛
600	So Railway.	155½	154	154⅛	154⅝
100	So Ry pf...	99	99	99	..
170	So Ry M&O.	139¼	138	138	139¼
900	Spang Ch ..	48⅛	47½	47½	47⅜
20	Spear & Co.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
2000	Spicer Co...	49⅞	48½	49⅞	49⅜
800	Spiegel M S.	77⅞	77¾	77¾	77⅞
300	Sta Gas ...	85	83½	85	84
100	Sta Gas pf..	66	66	66	66
400	Sta Mill	157¾	154	155	155
600	Sta Mill pf..	127½	125	125½	126
500	Sta Oil Cal..	70¾	69⅝	70½	69
8200	Sta Oil NJ.	52	51⅜	52	51⅝
53500	Sta Oil NY.	42⅞	42	42½	42⅛
1000	Sta Pl Glass	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
110	Sta Pl Gl pf	21	21	21	22
2800	Sta Sanitary	50½	49¾	50¼	50⅜
3800	St-Warner ..	137½	133½	137½	135⅜
300	Stromberg ..	54	53¼	53½	54⅛
1500	Studebaker .	88¾	87⅛	87⅞	87¼
1000	Sub Boat ...	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
200	Sun Oil......	65	65	65	65¼
4400	Super Oil...	10	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
1800	Super Steel..	44¾	40	44¾	45
500	Symington..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
100	Symington A	15	15	15	15½
100	Telautograf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
4600	Tenn Cop...	18⅛	17¾	18	18⅛
8300	Tex Corp...	65½	64¾	65	65⅝
3600	Tev Gulf S..	78⅜	76¾	77⅞	76⅝
200	Tex & P ..	168	168	168	172¼
8800	Tex&P Coal	17⅝	16	17⅜	17¼
13000	T&Pac LT	24⅜	23	24	22⅝
200	Thatcher ...	23	23	23	23
1400	The Fair ...	51	50½	51	51
600	Third Ave ..	35½	35	35½	36
100	Thompson ..	60	60	60	60
300	Tidewater ..	36⅜	36⅝	36¾	37
2500	Tidewat As.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20½
300	Tidewt A pf	90	88⅝	88⅝	90
3700	Timken	80¼	79⅛	79¾	78¾
8300	Trans Oil ..	11½	11	11¼	11¼
600	Trico	41⅝	41⅜	41½	42
200	Truscon ..	54⅜	54	54¼	54
400	Twin City .	49⅜	48½	48½	48¼
300	Underwd ..	98	96	97¼	96¼
5800	Union Carb .	203⅞	198⅝	203⅞	198⅝
1600	Un Oil Cal.	49½	49	49½	49¼
700	Un Oil rts..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Un Pac	218	218	218	215
700	Un Tk Car.	127	122	126½	122
500	Uni Biscult.	52½	52	52	52
5900	Uni El Coal	76½	74	76½	74
700	Uni Fruit...	141¾	140¼	140½	141¼
1800	Uni Paperbd	23½	20¼	21¾	20
400	US CIPipe..	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	45
200	US CIP 1pf	18½	18½	18½	18½
400	US Dist.....	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
900	US Hoffman	48¼	47¾	48½	47½
1900	US Ind Alco	129¼	128	129¼	129⅛
70	US In'Al pf.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	..
900	US Leather..	34¼	33¼	33¼	33⅝
700	US Lea A ..	61	60¼	60⅝	61
400	US Realty..	81½	81¼	81⅜	82
33100	US Rubber..	54⅜	52⅛	53⅞	52⅞
3800	US Rub 1 pf	92½	91	92	91½
2000	US Smelt ..	67	65½	66½	65⅞
69400	US Steel	172¼	165½	171¾	165
600	US Steel pf.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
500	Univ Pipe..	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	20
120	Univ P pf..	91	90¼	91	..
10	Utah Cop ..	293	293	293	293
2400	Util P&Lt A	41	40	41	40¼
400	Vadesco pf.	82	82	82	..
14200	Vanadium.	108½	105	108	103
100	Van Rite pf	65	65	65	62
3600	Victor	148⅜	147	148	147⅜
4900	Va-C Chem.	23⅛	21¾	21⅞	22⅝
900	Va-C Ch 6%	63⅝	62½	62⅞	62½
100	Va- Ch 7%	96½	96½	96½	96
30	Va 1C&C pf	108	107⅞	108	..
1400	Vivaudou ..	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
20	Vulcan	53	53	53	..
30	Vulvan A....	46	46	46	46
10	Vulcan pf..	93	93	93	..
100	Wabash ...	74	74	74	73½
1000	Waldorf ...	25¼	25	25	25¼
700	Walwort ...	23½	22¼	23¼	23⅜
560	Ward Bk A	84	81¾	83⅜	80½
15200	Ward Bk B	22	19½	21	20
200	Ward Bk pf.	87	85	86⅜	86
15700	Warner Br	124⅞	119⅜	123¼	122¼
800	Warner pf..	55¼	54¼	55¼	51½
1300	Warner Quin	37½	37	37	37¼
200	Warren Br..	158	157¼	157¼	158
600	Warren F&P	28½	28¼	28⅜	29
1400	Wasson Oil..	101½	99½	100¼	100
200	Wesson pf..	107	107	107	107½
40	WP E 6%pf.	101⅞	101	101⅞	101
110	W Pn E 7%.	111	110¾	110¼	110½
10	W Pn P 6%.	110¼	110¼	110½	..
50	W Pn P 7%.	115	115	115	115½
300	Wn Dairy A	54	53¼	53¼	..
300	Wn Dairy B	28	28	28	26⅞
3800	Wn Md.....	43⅜	42	42¼	42¼
500	Wn Md 2pf.	43⅛	42	43⅛	43⅜
200	Wn Pac......	36	35	36	35⅜
1500	Wn Union ..	196	191	196	191
1100	Westg A B.	48	47¼	47¼	47⅝
8600	Westg Elec.	141⅜	138¼	140⅝	138⅛
30	Westg El pf	37	37	37	36½
4200	West E&M...	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
400	Weston In...	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	24
400	Weston In A	35¼	33½	35¼	..
1200	White Eagle	34⅜	34¼	34⅝	34⅜
5100	White Mot..	47⅝	47	47¼	47¼
1100	Whi Rock ct	45⅜	47	47	48¼
400	Whi Sew M.	43⅞	43¼	43¼	42⅝
200	Whi Sew pf	57⅞	56¼	57⅞	56¼
100	Wilcox	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
8100	Willys-Over.	32⅝	31⅜	32⅝	32¼
100	Willys-O pf.	101	101	101	..
1000	Wilson	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12
2900	Wilson A ...	25⅜	24⅜	24⅝	25
[illegible]	Wilson pf...	71	69½	71	69
1600	Woolworth .	208⅛	208⅛	208¼	208
1600	Wor Pump..	59¾	57¼	57½	58
800	Wor Pmpj A	91½	91	91	91½
200	Wor Pmp B	80½	80	80	80½
7800	Wright Aer.	281	272	278	273½
600	Wrigley	76¼	75	75	74⅞
9400	Yel Truck ..	41	38½	39⅝	39¼
15200	Youngst'n Sp	61¼	59¼	60½	58⅝
300	Youngst'n ..	113	11	113	109

‡ Sales Incomplete.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong U. S. Steel rises more than 7 points.

Bonds: Dull; International Telephone 4s improve in heavy turnover.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling easier.

Cotton: Steady; improved spot situation.

Sugar: Quiet and steady.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; reports large flour sales.

Corn: Firm; forecast unfavorable weather.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Higher.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan.16	Last Jan.15
110	Aero Und...	38½	38¼	38⅜	38½
50	Am El&P...	82	82	82	..
150	Am Brit....	20	20	20	20
720	Am City Pow	64	63⅝	63⅝	63¾
600	Am & Gen S	74	74	74	74
756	Am Found..	81½	78	81½	80
50	Am Pneu...	3	3	3	..
100	Am Brit 1pf	90	90	90	..
580	Am T&T....	202⅜	199¼	200	198¾
10	Amoskeag...	23½	23½	23½	23
120	Anaconda ..	118¾	116¼	118	116⅛
1740	Andes Pet...	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
30	Arcadian ...	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1½
200	*Ariz Com..	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
70	Beacon Oil..	23⅛	22¾	23	22⅞
30	Big Hart....	96	95	96	96
230	Bingham ...	54½	54	54¼	54
40	Bos El......	87	87	87	88
50	Bos El 1 pf.	110¼	110	110¼	111
5	Bos El 2 pf.	104½	104½	104½	105
103	B&M pf....	110	110	110	108
25	B&M S sta.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Brown pf...	93	93	93	93
6	Cal&Hecla..	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝
10	City I&Fuel.	105	105	105	..
50	Con Gas....	28	28	28	28½
7	Con Sec.....	115	115	115	..
300	Cop Range..	26	25⅛	25⅜	25¼
10	Cred Alli....	45½	45	45½	45
60	Cr C & Seal	14½	14¼	14½	14½
10	East Mfg...	3	3	3	2¾
10	East SS....	104⅞	103	104⅞	..
150	E Butte ...	3⅜	3	3	3½
10	E Mass A...	55	55	55	55
360	Em Asso...	41½	41	41¼	41
50	Economy ..	23	23	23	23
45	Edison Elec	287	285	287	287
160	Eng Pub....	53½	52½	53½	53⅞
4500	Fox	35½	33½	35¼	33½
20	First Nat S.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..
10	Galv H pf...	60	60	60	61
100	Gen Elec....	236¾	233¾	236¾	233½
670	Gilchrist ...	31½	31	31	31
40	Gillette	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅝
10	Granby	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86⅛
3800	Greenfield ..	17	15½	16½	16
10	Grief	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
30	Hancock	1½	1½	1½	..
1300	Hardy	2½	2	2	..
10	Hathaway A	46	46	46	..
40	Haygart	47	46¼	47	46½
50	Hygrade	44¾	44¼	44¾	44
30	Hygrade pf.	101	101	101	99
70	Hood Rub..	26	25¾	26	26
100	Int Cem ...	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
18	Island Crk..	54	54	54	54
100	Isle Royale.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
15100	Kr & Toll....	43	40¼	42⅝	41⅛
50	Lake Copper	1⅜	1	1	1¼
130	Loew's Thea	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜
770	Mason Val..	2¼	2	2	..
10	Mas sConsol	.50	.50	.50	..
33	Mass Gas...	130	130	130	130
25	Mass G pf...	77	76¾	77	76¾
12200	Mass Util...	14	13¼	13¼	13½
5	May Old Col	.50	.50	.50	..
300	Mohawk	46¾	46¼	46¾	46
70	Nash	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝
40	Nat Leather	4½	4½	4½	4¾
60	Nat Ser.....	5¾	5⅜	5¾	6
40	Nelson H....	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
100	Nev Consol..	24½	24½	24½	..
30	New C'nelia.	41½	41½	41½	41½
17	NE Equity...	37	37	37	..
5	NE Equit pf	95	95	95	96
86	NE Tel......	145	144½	144½	144½
330	NY NH & H	84⅝	83½	84⅜	84⅜
510	No Am A....	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18⅞
	No Butte....	6¾	6	6⅜	6½
55	No Texas pf	8	8	8	9
10	No Tex pr pf	35	35	35	..
10	Old Domin..	17	17	17	17¼
130	Pac Mills....	33	32⅜	33	32
230	Penn R R...	79⅞	79	79	79⅜
20	Plant Co....	24	24	24	25
105	Quincy Min.	45⅞	45	45½	45
140	St. Mary Ld	35	35	35	34½
100	Sel Ind	100	100	100	..
100	Shwamut ...	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
10	So NE Ice...	15	15	15	15
180	So Sur......	38	37½	38	38
90	St Law......	61	59	59	..
20	Sull Mach....	55	54⅜	54⅜	..
760	Ster Sec....	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33⅝
25	Sup & Bos...	.30	.30	.30	.40
120	Swift & Co.	138	134½	138	135¼
60	Torrington ..	83	82	82	83
150	Tower Mfg..	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
100	Traveler Sh.	19	19	19	19½
30	Un El Coal.	76½	74¾	76½	75
130	Uni Fruit....	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
210	Uni Shoe....	75⅝	74½	75⅝	74½
100	Uni Shoe pf	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
70	US Smelt...	66	66	66	67⅛
30	Utah Apex...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
750	US & Int S.	25⅛	25	25⅛	25
230	Util Eq......	100	100	100	100
350	Utah Met....	1	1	1	..
400	Venez M.....	75	74	75	75
10	War Bros....	158	158	158	..
30	War Br 1pf	51½	51½	51½	..
115	Whitnight ...	17	17	17	17¼
	BONDS				
$4000	Amoskeag 6s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	88
5000	Hood Rub 7s	95	95	95	95
1000	KCM&B 5s..	99	99	99	99
1000	Mas G 4½'31	98½	98½	98½	99¼
4000	NE Tel 5s..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5000	Rud K 6s....	97½	97½	97½	..
2000	PG&W 5s...	100	100	100	..

*Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Jan.	20.18	20.30	20.08	10.29	29.15
March	20.24	20.36	20.18	20.36	20.21
May	20.23	20.38	20.17	20.37	20.23
July	19.82	20.00	19.78	19.99	19.85
Oct.	19.49	19.64	19.49	19.62	19.47
Oct.	19.30	19.48	19.26	19.48	19.35
Dec.	19.35	19.53	19.35	19.53	19.41

Spots 20.55, up 15 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	19.52	19.65	19.52	19.65	19.54
Mar.	19.54	19.70	19.53	19.76	19.57
May	19.60	19.76	19.57	19.75	19.62

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	19.65	19.68	19.63	19.65	19.60
Mar.	19.65	19.86	19.63	19.78	19.68
May	19.72	19.82	19.70	19.82	19.72
July	19.60	19.68	19.60	19.68	19.63

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan.	10.37	10.43	10.37	10.42	10.44
Mar.	10.40	10.47	10.39	10.46	10.47
May	10.45	10.52	10.44	10.52	10.52
July	10.41	10.47	10.41	10.46	10.48
Oct.	10.22	10.24	10.20	10.24	10.29
Dec.	10.18	10.21	10.18	10.21	10.25

Spots 10.69, down 5 points. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales (British) 8000; (American) 5500.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	1.18⅝	1.20	1.18½	1.19⅞
May	1.21½	1.23⅝	1.21½	1.23¼
July	1.23⅛	1.25	1.23⅛	1.24¾

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	.95⅜	.96⅝	.94⅝	.96½
May	.98¼	1.00	.99⅞	.99¾
July	1.00	1.01¾	.99⅝	1.01½

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	.49⅞	.50¼	.49¾	.50¼
May	.50¼	.50⅝	.50	.50⅝
July	.48⅜	.48½	.47⅝	.48¼

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan	11.77	11.77	11.75	11.75
Mar	11.92	11.82	11.87	11.92
May	12.17	12.20	12.12	12.20

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.25½	1.23⅞	1.25	1.23⅝
July	1.27⅛	1.25⅝	1.26⅜	1.25¼

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
16	Acoustic Prod	17	16⅞	16⅞
6	Allied Packers ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Alpha P Cem	53½	53	53
1	Alum Co Am pf ..	104½	104½	104½
1	Am Arch	45½	45½	45½
1	Am Br Bov B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
15	Am Com Alcohol..	85	85	85
15	Am Cont Oilfields.	.71	.68	.68
26	Am Cyan B	56⅛	54	56⅛
8	Am Dept Stores ..	23	22⅞	23
3	AmGas&El	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜
5	Am Gas&El pf ...	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Am Haw SS	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
8	Am Maracaibo ...	7¾	7½	7¾
11	Am Nat Gas	17¾	17½	17½
6	AmSolv&Chem	29	29	29
4	Am Rolling Mills..	97	97	97
5	Am Solv&C ptc pf.	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛
23	Am States Sec A..	11	11	11
6	Amer Stores	93	92	93
145	Am Superpow A ..	94¾	90¼	91½
29	Am Superpow B ..	100	98	98⅝
1	All Pk Sta pf	2	2	2
3	Am Cynan	17½	17⅛	17½
6	Anchor Post Fence.	41⅝	41¼	41⅝
13	Anglo-Am Oil	16¼	15⅞	16
1	AnglChil Con Nitra	38	38	38
28	Arkansas Nat Gas.	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
440	Arizona Globe	.27	.25	.26
12	Asso Gas & Print..	54⅛	53¼	53¼
†120	Assd Gas&El war..	72	71	72
4	Atl Fruit & Sug	1	1	1
1	Atlas Plywood	79	79	79
1	Auburn Auto	136	136	136
1	Aviation Crp Amer	41½	41½	41½
8	Barnsdall deb rts..	18½	18	18½
1	Bellanca Aircft vtc	21	21	21
10	Bliss Co	56	52⅜	56
1	Boeing A & T	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1	Brazil Tr & Lt	76	76	76
2	Assoc Ray	30½	30½	30½
3	Assoc Ray pf	82¾	82⅛	82¾
24	Auto Reg Mach	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
11	Auto Reg Mch cvt..	28¾	28⅜	28¾
11	British Celanese..	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
6	Budd (E G) Mfg	49¾	49	49
2	BuffNiag&EastPw	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜
12	BuffNiag&EPowA	63⅞	62¼	63⅞
3	Butler Bros	41	40¾	41
1	CGSpr&Bump new	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5	Camco vtc	14¼	14	14
13	Camco pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
15	Can Marc Wrless	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
14	Carnegie Metals..	19⅝	19½	19½
1	Caterpil Tract new	77	77	77
1	Cent States El war	20	20	20
6	Centrifugal Pipe..	1⅝	11	11
5	Checker Cab new	48	47⅝	48
4	Bull Co	47½	47	47½
168	Murmah Corp.....	4¾	4½	4¾
4	Catts rts	2½	2½	2½
2	Chain Bett	53¾	53¾	53¾
5	Chief Cons	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15	Cities Serv new...	89	88⅞	88⅞
1	Cit Serv pf.......	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Cit Serv Pw 6%pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1	City Ice & Fuel...	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1	City Mach & Tool	33	33	33
1	Cohn, H & Marx.	42½	42½	42½
1	Colgate Palmolive.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
8	Colombian Syndic.	1¼	1¼	1¼
6	Colon Oil	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝
‡10	Comwlth Edison..	218⅜	218⅜	218⅜
2	Comwlth Pw pf...	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
29	Cons Cop Min....	13⅝	13⅛	13¼
3	Comstock Tunnel..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	Cons Dairy P nw	41¾	41	41⅝
13	Cons Film Ind....	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞
4	Cons G&E Balt....	95	94⅞	95
12	Cons Laun Corp..	18¾	18	18¾
1	Cons Ret Stores..	35¼	35¼	35¼
25	Continental O vtc	19⅜	19	19¼
1	Courtaulds Ltd....	23	23	23
23	Creole Syndic	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
11	Cresson Gold......	.80	.80	.80
2	Crosse & Black pf	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜
2	Crowley Milner ..	55½	55½	55½
1	Crown Central	1½	1½	1½
‡50	Curtis Pub	251½	251½	251½
3	Curtiss Flying	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
21	Cities Svc rts.....	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4	Col El&Pw	67⅞	66½	67⅞
10	Cons Nev	.07	.07	.07
1	Derby Oil pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
3	Dane Reeves	43	43	43
1	Curtis Pub	158	158	158
13	Darby Pet........	25½	25½	25½
†70	Deere & Co........	610	606½	610
8	De Forest Radio.	21¼	20⅞	21¼
1	Derby Oil.........	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20	Divide Exten......	.06	.06	.06
1	Doehler Die-Cast.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1	Dolores Esperanza	.80	.80	.80
33	Douglas Aircraft.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
8	Dubilier Condens.	11	10½	10½
8	Duplan Silk.......	26½	26	26½
28	Du Pont d N new.	143⅜	142⅝	143⅜
22	Durant Mot.......	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞
58	Elec Bd&Share...	179⅞	176¼	178¼
35	Elec Invest	86½	85¼	86½
3	Electric Shov pf.	61	60⅛	60⅛
12	Empire Pow.......	50⅞	49	49
2	Eng Gold Mines.	4	4	4
1	Evans Auto Ld Co	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
46	Evans Wallo Lead	20	19½	20
5	Fairchild Avia....	25	25	25
1280	Falcon Lead Min.	.36	.23	.27
1	East But..........	3½	3½	3½
†40	East Steam.......	105	102½	105
4	Eng Pub svc war	32¼	32¼	32¼
20	F Nat Cop........	41	41	41
289	Ford Mot Ltd....	18½	18⅛	18¼
2	Fansteel Prod	12	12	12
40	Federal Wat A	57½	57½	57½
2	Fiat deb rts	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Firestone Ti 7% pf.	110½	110½	110½
2	Fokker Aircraft ..	23	23	23
†1160	Ford Mot Can..	705	671	682
1	Foundation Forn..	16½	16½	16½
281	Fox Theater A	35	33⅝	35
41	Freshman Chas	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
1	Gen Am Inv Co nw	83	83	83
51	Gen Bak new	10¼	10	10¼
1	Gen Bak pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
4	Gen Bronze	44½	44⅛	44⅛
2	Gen Cable War ...	25	25	25
88	Gen Elec Eng rcts.	14⅜	13⅞	14¼
2	Gen Ldy Mach new	26¼	26	26¼
18	Gen Pub Ser	29⅝	29¼	29¼
1	Gilbert Co	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1	Gen Alloy	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
51	Goldman S Trad.	123⅞	122⅝	123⅛
31	Gold Seal Elec Co	31	31	31
41	Golden Center Min	11⅝	11	11⅝
12	Granite City Stl..	39⅜	38¼	39⅜
4	Greenfield T & D	16⅞	15⅜	15⅜
2	Greif Bros Inc....	13⅜	13⅜	13½
14	Gulf Oil Corp Pa.	157⅞	156¼	157⅞
1	Hall Lamp	26¼	26¼	26¼
1	Hart Parr	72	72	72
4	Hecla Min	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6	HiramWalkrG&W	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
4	Homaokla Oil.....	6⅜	6½	6½
12	Houston Gulf Gas	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
18	Hudson Bay M&S	20	20	20
35	Humble Oil&Ref	100	98	100
5	Huyler S Del.....	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1	Hygrade Food	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
4	Imp Oil Canada.	98⅜	98	98⅜
1	Goldberg Stores pf	86	86	86
20	Gold Cons	.30	.30	.30
3	Ground Grip.......	30	30	30
2	Helene R	23¾	23¾	23¾
12	Imp Chem Ind.....	10½	10⅜	10½
50	Ind Fin pf	89	89	89
1	Ins Co No Am....	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2	Insurance Sec.....	32½	32	32
11	InterconPetrol....	2⅛	2	2⅛
15	InternatPetroleum	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞
15	Inter Utilities B..	16⅛	16	16⅛
1	Inter Utilities war	5¼	5¼	5¼
4	KeystoneAircraft.	45½	45½	45½
2	Klein (H) pt pf.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1	Knott Corp........	33	33	33
1	Kruskal&Kruskal.	15	15	15
1	LackawanaSec n..	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
18	LakeSuperior	24⅞	24	24⅛
1	LefcourtRealty n..	35	35	35
3	Isotta Fras.......	14	14	14
34	Kennecott Cop....	79¾	76⅜	77¾
3	Leonard Oil.......	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Libbey Ow S Glass	201	201	201
5	Lion Oil..........	33	32¾	33
1	Lit Bros..........	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
8	Loew's rts........	35	33½	35
18	Magdalena Syndic	.60	.60	.60
16	Marcni Int Marine	23	22⅝	23
1	Marc Wireless Eng	20	20	20
8	Mason Val Mines.	2	2	2
1	Massey Harris new	92	92	92
4	Mavis Motling Co.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	Mesabi Iron......	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3	Metro Ch Stores..	76	76	76
17	Minn Monwewll R	60	59½	59½
16	Miss Kan Pipe L.	21⅜	21	21
2	Mock Judson	34¾	34¾	34¾
2	Mohawk & Hud P	64	64	64
2	McGraw Hill......	47	47	47
15	Mid W Util rts....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Moody's Inv pf....	50½	50½	50½
2	Monroe Chem.....	27	27	27
7	Nat Billard Hess.	10⅛	68	68
1	Mond Nickel reg.	53	53	53
5	Montecatini war..	6	5¾	5¾
3	3Mount Gulf Oil.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1	Mountain Prod ..	20	20	20
1	Municipal Service.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1	Nathan Straus ..	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
7	Nat Family Stores	33	32¾	33
5	Nat Fuel & Gas..	27	27	27
1	Nat Pub Ser A...	25	25	25
1	Nat Rub Mach....	35	35	35
5	Nat Sugar Ref nw	46½	46½	46½
2	Nat Thea Supply..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
12	Nat Trans	25½	24⅞	25
5	Nehi Corp	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1	Nelson Corp (H).	25	25	25
1	Nevada Cal Ed....	52½	52½	52½
8	New Cornelia Crp.	41⅜	41	41⅜
†10	N J Zinc	289	289	289
2	Newmont Mining.	197⅝	197⅝	197⅝
15	Newton St nw....	71⅞	70½	71⅞
1	N York Hamburg.	50	50	50
3	New York Petrol.	19	18½	19
†25	NY Tel 6½% pf..	113½	113½	113½
†50	N Y Transit	85	85	85
3	Nichols & Shep nw	81	81	81
3	Niles Bem Pond..	200⅜	198¼	200⅜
12	Noranda Mines....	62¼	61⅜	62¼
2	North Am Ut Sec.	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Nor Cent Texas..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
9	Northeast Pow....	52⅜	52	52⅜
800	Ohio Cop.........	2⅜	2	2¼
2	Pac G&E 1st pf..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1	Pac West Oil....	22	22	22
14	Pandem Oil	2⅛	2	2
7	Pantepec O Venez.	10	10	10
2	Paramount Cab..	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜

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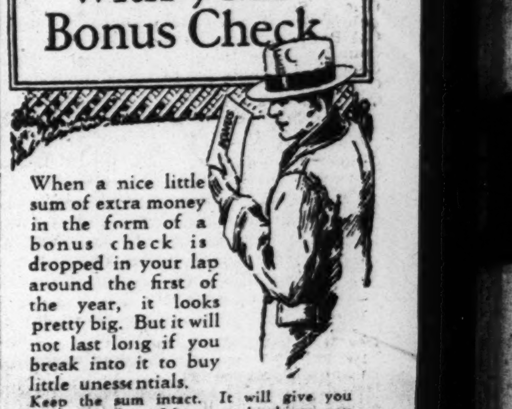

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First Preferred Stock ($6.50 dividend) at 100 and accrued dividend

BRYCE & COMPANY, Inc.

45 Milk Street, Boston

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
4	Pennok Oil Corp..	6½	6½	6½
5	Penn O Ed new..	66	65½	65⅝
20	Penn O Ed pr pf.	106	105½	105½
010	Penn O Ed 6% pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
160	No Am Arica.....	18⅞	18⅛	18¼
19	No Sta Pow rts..	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4	Oil Stocks A.....	15¼	15⅛	15¼
2	Pac Coast Bis pf.	42	42	42
†10	Penney Co	389	389	389
1	Perfect Circle	59	59	59
†25	Phelps Dodge	209	209	209
2	Philippe (L) A....	28	28	28
1	Pick Barth vtc....	8	8	8
4	Pierce Governor..	34½	34	34½
1	Pitney B Postage.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
20	Plymouth Oil	30	29⅛	30
1	Pratt&Lambert....	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
31	Rainbow L ProdA	56½	56	56
1	Ritter Dental	51	51	51
35	Radio pf	75¼	74¾	74¾
3	Ry Brass Co.......	42¾	42¾	42¾
2	Realt y As Brklyn	69½	69¼	69½
10	Reo Warrior	13	13	13
2	Roan Ant Cop ...	46	46	46
3	Roch Cent Pow ..	43½	43⅛	43½
1	Rolls Roy Am pf	51	51	51
1	Ross Gear & Tool.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1	Safet T Stat Co.	28	28	28
5	St Regis Paper..	134½	131	131
1	Salt-Creek Cons .	5½	5½	5½
1	Salt-Creek Prod .	24½	24½	24½
25	Schulte R Estate .	36¼	35⅜	36¼
1	Seeman Bros	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
12	Servel Inc vtc....	15⅜	15	15¼
2	Shattuck Denn ..	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1	Sierra Pac El ...	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
3	Sikorsky Aviat ..	33	32⅛	32⅛
1	Silica Gel Crp vtc	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	Silver (I) Bros .	68	68	68
15	Selected Indus ...	19½	19	19½
17	Selec Indus pf ...	100	100	100
10	Scranton Tubes .	37½	36½	37½
3	Souwest Dairy ...	13½	13	13
3	Squibbs & Sons ..	63	62	63
6	Singer Mfg Ltd...	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
1	So Am Gold&Pl....	3	3	3
47	Southeast P&L ...	84	79⅛	79⅛
5	do ctf	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
6	do war	36½	35⅛	36½
2	do pf	90	90	90
1	South Cal Ed B pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
30	South Penn Oil...	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
26	So'west Stores ...	27	26½	27
†10	Spalding A G....	325	325	325
2	Span & Gen Corp.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Sparks Withing...	166½	164	165
3	Spencer Kellogg..	44⅜	43⅞	44⅜
3	Standard Motors..	4	4	4
266	Stand Oil Indiana	103¼	99⅞	102⅛
2	Stand Oil Ky, n..	43⅞	43½	43⅞
1	Stand Oil Neb....	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1	Stand Oil Ohio....	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
3	SternBrosB.......	15	15	15
3	Stroock&Co.......	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
4	StutzMotCarAm..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
37	Tampa El........	78	71⅞	78
1	Tennessee Prod...	25¼	25½	25¼
46	TexonO&Ld.......	4½	4⅜	4⅜
5	ThompsonPrdA...	65	62¼	65
4	ThompsonStarrett	57¾	57¾	57¾
26	TimkenDetAxle...	34⅜	34	34⅜
1	ToddShipyards...	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1	TonopahBelmDev.	1	1	1
30	TonopahExt.......	.10	.09	.10
161	TranLuxDayPict.	11	10½	10⅛
3	TrunzPrkStrs.....	57	57	57
7	Texan Oil n......	22½	22½	22½
5	Uni Gas Co.......	27	26⅝	26⅝
1	Tulip Cup	12	12	12
46	Tung Sol Lamp ..	19	16⅛	18
8	Tung-Sol Lmp A..	26¾	26¼	26½
13	Uni Biscuit B	32	31¾	32
2	Uni Carbon vtc ..	57	57	57
2	United Carbon pf.	93½	93½	93½
26	Uni El Serv rts...	3	2⅞	3
52	Unit Gas Imp	170⅞	169	170⅞
86	Un Lt & Pw A....	33⅜	32½	33
1	Un Lt & Pw B pf	56	56	56
1	Un Piece Dye Wk	108	108	108
2	US Asbtstos	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
1	US Foil B	62	61⅛	61⅛
2	US Freight new...	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
15	Uni Verde Ext....	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
3	Unity Gold Min...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37	Univers Aviation.	23	22⅞	22⅞
24	Vacuum Oil	123½	120⅝	123
2	Van Camp Pk pf.	48	48	48
3	US Rub rec.......	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	Vogt Mfg Co	33¼	33¼	33¼

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	117⅞	117
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	86	86
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97½	97½
Am Ice 5s	92½	92½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	96¼	96
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅛	104
Am T & T 4s '36	97½	97½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105	104¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '48	107¾	107⅝
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104⅝	103⅞
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¼	105
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	192	190
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	95½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92½	92½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92¼	92
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	87⅞	87⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	92⅞
Atch T&SF 4s 1909	90	90
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	98	98
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	71	71
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	66	66
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89¾	89¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	92½	92¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅝	98⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅞	101⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104	103¼
B&O 5s series D	101⅜	101⅛
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	136½	136
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	99⅞	99¾
Belding H 6s '36	90¾	90¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107¼	107¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100½	100½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	99	99
Boston & M 5s	98¼	97½
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	72⅛	72⅛
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	89½	89½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	97½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91½	91½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91¼	91¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	98⅝	98½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	101¼	101
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102⅞	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¾	95¼
Can North 4½s	98¼	98¼
Can North sf 7s '40	112¼	111¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	85¼	84½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅜	98
Can South con 5s '62	106⅛	106⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90½	90½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅝	102½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	110⅛	110
Certainteed 5½s '48	81½	81½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅜	99⅛
Ches & O con 5s '39	103¾	103⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	70	70
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	91¾	91¾
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	99	99
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82	81⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69⅛	69
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	85⅛	85⅛
Chi M&StP 4½s C	95	95
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	94½	94½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	79	78½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93½	93
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93½	93⅛
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	90	90
Chi & Nw 7s '30	102¾	102½
Chi Railway 5s '27	81⅝	81
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¾	94½
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	101	100⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	98	98
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	91	90½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	100	100
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102½	102½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	87½	87½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	88⅞	88½
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100	100
Clev Un T 4½s	99¼	99¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105¼	104¾
Colonial Oil 6s ct	112⅞	112½
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅞	99⅝
Col Pow 4½s	93½	93
Com Inv Trust 6s	97⅝	97½
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	96	96
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	71⅞	71⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅛	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Container Corp 6s '46	98½	98½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99⅞	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101½	101⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	95¼	95
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	101	100½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	102⅝	102½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97	97
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	100	100
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104½	104½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91	91
Den & Rio G rfg 5s '55	94	94
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94¼	93½
Den & RG Wn 1978	93	92
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35 ct	33½	33½
Des M & Ft Dodge 5s '35 ct	34	33½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	105⅛	105⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	103½	103⅛
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104¾	104¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¾	100⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	92	92
E Gas 5s	99¾	99¾
East Ry Minn 4s	94	94
Erie cv 4s A '53	82⅞	82⅞
Erie cv 4s B '53	82⅞	82⅞
Erie cv 5s B '53	82⅞	82¾
Erie gen 4s '96	79⅝	79⅝
Erie 5s '67	96⅛	95⅞
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	110½	110½
Fre Elk Mov 6s	103¾	103¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	102½	102½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	114	114
Fla East Coast 5s '74	79	78¼
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	104	104
Gen Cable 5½s	98½	98½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	101
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	111½	111½
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93⅜
Gotham S Hos 6s	100	99½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	72	71½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅞	105¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96¾	96½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96½	96
Great Northern 5s '73	103	103
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36	112¼	112
Green Bay & West deb B	28½	28¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	99	99
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	86	86
Housatonic Ry 5s	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	85	84
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	82¾	82¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96	96
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅝	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100	100
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	95¾	95¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91	90⅝
Ind Steel 5s '52	105	105
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92⅞	92⅞
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101¼	101⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98¼	97⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	79	78⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78½	78½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	81½	81¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99½	99¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	111	110¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	106	106
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	94⅜	93
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	100⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	95¼	95¼
Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97	96⅞
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80½	80¼
Int Tel Tel 4½s '52	94¼	94⅛
Int TT cv 4½s wi	111⅜	110¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	40⅝	40⅝
Kan City Pow Lt 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75¼	75¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99	98⅝
Kan City M Bge 5s	99	99
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90	90
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105½
Kayser 5½s '47	131	131
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	110⅛	110
Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80½	80¼
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	80½	80
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104	104
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102	102
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105⅛	105½
Lehigh Val 4s reg	86	86
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88⅛	88⅛
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99½	99½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107⅛	107⅛
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	10140	100¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	117	117
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100⅜	100⅜
Louisville Ry 5s	93½	93½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104¼	104¼
L&N 7s 30	102	102
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	67⅛	67⅛
Manila El Ry 5s	98½	98½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	97⅝	97⅝
McCrory 5½s '41	98½	98½
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105	105
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	100¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22½	22⅛
Min & StL con 5s '34	50	50
Min & StL con 5s '34	54¾	53
Min St P SSM 5s '38	94½	94½
Min St L & SSM	98¾	98¾
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101	100½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	85¼	85½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	101½	101
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	101½	101¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75⅞	75¼
Mo Pac gen 5s '75	75⅞	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¼	97¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	99¼
Mo Pac 5s G rts	98⅛	97⅞
Mont Pow deb 5s	100¼	100⅛
Montana Power 5s A '43	103½	103½
Montreal Trans col 5s '41	99	99
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88¼	87¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	99¾	99¾
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	89¾	89¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	56	56
Nat Acme 6s	101⅜	101⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	96	95⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	75¼	75¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97⅞	99¾
N E T & T 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	99	98⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	104¼	104¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅞	79⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89	89
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97	96⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	79¾	79¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '73 A	106⅝	106⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107	106¾
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102	102
N Y City 4½s '60	99⅝	99⅝
N Y Dock 4s '51	83⅞	83⅞
N Y Edison 5s '44	104⅛	104⅛
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	114⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93¼	93¼
NY NH&H 4½s	91	91
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	77⅛	77⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106¾	106¾
NY NH&H ctl 6s '40	104⅞	104½
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	119⅝	119⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	72¼	72¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	20¼	20¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	49⅛	48½
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	61⅝	61⅝
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¼	107⅛
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	72	72
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	82	82
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	100
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	106⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100½	100½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83¼	83¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	91½	91
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93¼	93¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	79⅞	79⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101½	101⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101½	101¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102	102
Nor Pac ?n 3s 2047	66½	66½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅛	113⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106¼	106¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	90	90
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99	99
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88½	88
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅛	101¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104½	104¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97⅛	97⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104⅝	104⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	101¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	99⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	81	81
Penn Dixie -C- 6s '41	96	96
Penn RR con 4¾s	98⅝	98⅝
Penn RR con 4½s '60	100½	100½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	108½	107¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110⅜	110⅜
Penn R R col 7s '30	103	102⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	112½	112½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105½	105½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103⅜	103⅜
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	93¾	93¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99⅝	99½
Phil Co 5s '67	99¾	99¾
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	91	91
Peirce Arrow deb 8s '43	107	107
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	107⅞	107⅞
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	99	99
Portland Railway 5s '30	96½	96½
Postal Tel 5s	94½	94
Pub Svs E & G 4½s	99½	99½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	191¾	184½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	87	86⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 war	94½	94½
Rio G & W So 7s	110	109⅝
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99	99
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94¼	93⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	87⅛	87
St L S F 4½s '78	88⅛	87⅞
St L & S F 5s B '51	101¼	101
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87	87
St L S W con 4s '32	96	96
St L S W 1st 5s '52	101½	101½
St P M & M con 4½s '33	99	99
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	90	90
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	100¾	100½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	101	101
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58½	58½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	44½	43⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	78⅝	78¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70⅞	70
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅝	96¼
Shell Union 5s '47	98¾	98½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	90¼	90
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98	98
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101½	101
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	97
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅞	93¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93⅜	93
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅛	103⅛
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104	104
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92½	92
So Pac 4½s '68	97¼	97
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	90	90
So Ry con 5s '94	109¼	109⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	114¼	114¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	121⅞
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	92¼	92¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102½
Stand Milling 5½s '45	103	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99¾	99¾
Tenn Copper 6s '25	106¾	106¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	108⅝	108½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99⅛	99¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	64⅛	64⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	62½	62½
Trans Con Oil 6½s	102⅞	102½
Truax Tract 6½s	100	100
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94½	94¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	88⅛	88¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99	99
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99⅜	99
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	83½	83½
Utilities 5½s	93⅝	93½
U S Rubber 5s '47	92	91
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101⅞	101⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96½	96½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¼	100⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107¾	107½
Universal Pipe 6s '36	89½	89¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97⅛	97
Va Ry 5s '62	104⅛	104⅛
Wabash 5s B '76	99⅞	99⅜
Wabash Tol 4s	90½	90½
Walworth 6s '45	90⅛	90⅛
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	83⅞	83⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102⅞	102¾
West Va C & C 6s '50	31¾	31¼
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅓	102⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	80½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98¾	98¾
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Western Un 5s '51	103¾	102¾
Western Un 6½s '36	110¼	110
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅞	104¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s war	104	104
White Sew Mach 6s '36 x w	97⅝	97½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	48	48
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102	102
Youngstown 5s	100⅞	100⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅞	101½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107¾	107¾
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	83¼	83⅛
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	37¼	37¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	96½	96½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	91	91
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	94½	93
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct.	91	90½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan.	90⅞	90½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	88¼	87¾
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96¾	96½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	95⅝	95½
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	88¾	88½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110⅜	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104½	104½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97¾	97½
Denmark 5½s	101¾	101½
Denmark 4½s	89¾	89¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	97	97
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	89¼	89
Dresden 7s '45	100¾	100¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	103⅜	103⅜
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103¾	103¾
Est R R Co 7s '64	103⅝	103⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	100	100
Finland 5½s '58	90⅞	90⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100¼	100¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105	104¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	102	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	107⅝	107¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112½	112⅛
Germ 7s '49	106¾	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	87⅞	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	87¼	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98	98
Germ Es '49	106⅞	106¼
Germ G E 6s '48	93¾	93½
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	117	117
Germ G E 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	99¼	99¼
Graz 8s '54	102¼	102
Greek 6s '68 rcts	85½	85
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100½	100½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	102½	102½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	96½	96½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	93½	93½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	98½	98½
Ilseder Steel 6s ct	87	86¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95⅜	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94⅛	93⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95	94¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	97¼	97
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95¼	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99	99
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¼	92¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101½	101¼
Lomb Elec 7s war	100½	100½
Lomb Elec 7s ex-war	93¾	93¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99½	99¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	97	96⅝
Medelin 6½s	89⅛	89⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	89¾
Minas Gereas 6½s	93¾	93¾
Montecatin 7s '37 x-war	94	94
Montecatin 7s '37 war	128	122½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	102¼	102¼
Netherl'd (King) 6s '54	100⅛	100⅛
New So Wales 5s '57	94¾	94⅜
New So Wales 5s '58	94¾	94⅜
No Ger Lloyd 6s	93¼	92⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102¼	102
Norway (King) 5s '63	97¼	96⅞
Norway 5½s '65	101¼	101⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¾	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	92	91½
Nuremberg 6s '52	89½	89½
Norway (Bk) 5s	93	93
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¾	98¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 5½s ct	89⅛	88⅞
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101½	101½
Oslo Gas 5s	93¼	93¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s	93½	93½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99¾	99⅛
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95¾	95⅝
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	95½	94½
Peru 6s '60	89⅝	89⅛
Peru 6s '60 ct	89½	89⅛
Peru 7s '59	102½	101⅞
Peru 7½s '40	107½	107½
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	147	145
Poland 6s '40	82¼	82¼
Poland 7s '47	88¼	88
Poland 8s '50	99	98¾
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	109⅞	109¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	104	104
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102	102
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	92¾	92¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	95⅛	95
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	103½	103¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98	97⅞
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	95⅝	95⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	106⅜	106⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	98	98
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	90⅞	90¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	97	97
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	101⅛	101
Sao Paulo City) 6½s '57	97	97
Sao Paulo State 8s '36	106	106
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	106	106
Sao Paulo (State) 6s	92	92
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	93⅝	93⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Saxon State 7s '75	99¾	99⅝
Saxon State 6½s	95	95
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106¾	106¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	81½	80¾
Siemens 6½s ct '51 pd	105¾	105⅜
Siemens 6½s ct '51	108	107⅜
Siemens 7s '35	103¼	103¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	98¾	98½
Silesia (Bk) 6s	84	83⅜
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104¾	104⅛
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102⅜	102¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	110	110
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103¼	103
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92⅜	92¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99⅛	99⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	77¾	77¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89¾	89¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 rcts	90	90
Tyrol 7s	91⅞	91⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5s '47	99½	99½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118¼	118¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	103¾
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	100	99
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 war	89¾	89¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51 war	89⅝	89⅜
Venix 7s	91½	91¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	99¼	99
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108	108
Vienna 6s	87½	87¼
Westphalia El 6s	88½	88½
Warsaw 7s	84	83¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95⅞	95¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 16	Last Jan 15
3½s '47	99.19	99.20	99.12	99.20	....
1st 4¼s'47	.100	100.4	99.29	99.29	100.3
4th 4¼s'38	100.5	100.5	100	100	100.4
US 3⅜s'47	98.2	98.2	97.24	97.24	98.1
US 3¾s'56	102.7	102.20	102.9	102.10	102.29
US 4s'54	115.14	105.24	105.6	105.10	105.30
US 4¼s'52	111	111	110.9	110.10	110.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic El 7s	16¾	16¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94	94
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	92½	92
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	92⅞	92½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	92½	92½
Antioquia 7s A '45	96⅝	96½
Antioquia 7s C '45	93½	93½
Antq 7s D 4s	94	94
Argentine Gov 5s '45	91¼	91¼
Argentine 5½s '62	96⅞	96
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100¾	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100½	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅝	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100½	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100⅛	100
Akershus 5s rcts	88½	88½
Australia 4½s '57	88⅛	88
Australia 5s '55	96½	96¼
Australia 5s '57	96⅜	96⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102½
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	87⅞	87½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅞	95⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅜	100⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106	105¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅛	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109¼
Berlin 6½s '50	98½	98
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94¼	94
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92⅝	92¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103⅛	103
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103⅞	103½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99½	99¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100½	100⅛
Brazil 6½s '26	95¼	94¾
Brazil 6½s '27	95⅛	95
Brazil (US) 8s '41	108¼	108
Bremen 7s '35	102¼	102
Budaest (City) 6s '62	82⅛	82⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93½	93¼
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	99½	99½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	99½	99½
Bulgaria 7s '67	89⅛	89⅛
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	100⅞
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	100¼	100
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	101½	101⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	93	92½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98¼	97⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99¼	98⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	93⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93⅝	93⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept ct	93¾	93⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93¾	93½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅜	101⅜

NEW YORK CURB

(Continued from Page 12)

Sales		High	Low	Last
2	Van Camp Pk	29	29	29
5	Venezuelan Pet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Walgren war	59⅝	58	58
1	Watson (JW) Co	11½	11⅛	11½
72	Wenden Cop Min	2⅛	2	2⅛
3	Westvaco Chlorine	54⅝	54¼	54¼
1	WhiteNights Inc	17	17	17
2	Wildat Food Prod	28	27¾	28
5	Williams R C	38¼	38¼	38¼
71	Winter Benjamin	15½	14⅞	15⅛
6	Wire Wheel	29½	29⅝	29½
2	Woodley Petrol	6	6	6
2	Woodworth Inc	40	40	40
1	Yuk Alas ctf	34	34	34
1	Yukon Gold	1	1	1
1	Zenith Radio	52	52	52
2	Zonite Prod	33¾	32½	32½

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:00
1	Ala Pw 5s '56	102	102	102
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	95¼	95	95
4	All Pack 8s '39	50¼	50⅛	50⅛
20	Alum Corp 5s '52	102¼	102	102¼
30	Alum Ltd 5s '48	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
60	Am Cm Alc 6s '43	132	125	130
1	Am G&E 6s '28	97	97	97
4	Am P&L 6s 2016	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Am Roll M 5s '48	96¾	96¼	96¾
30	Am Solv 6s½ '36	117	116	116
20	Appalach P 5s '56	99	½99	99
190	Ass G&E 5½s '77	103⅜	103	103⅜
350	Ass G&E 4½s '48	110⅛	109	109¼
135	AssG&E 4½s'48 w	102⅞	102¼	102¼
132	Atch T&SF 4½s	114½	114	114
3	Bell T C 5s A '55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
20	Bell T C 5s B '55	101½	101½	101½
39	Can NR 4½s '68	95¼	95¼	95¼
5	Can N R Eq 7s '35	110	110	110
13	Cen SP&L 5½s '53	95⅛	95	95
2	CinStCar5½s'52A	99	99	99
2	Cities Ser5s'66	90½	90½	90½
10	CitiesSerPo5½s'57	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	ColumRivBg6½s'55	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	ComLarabee6s'41	89	88½	89
1	ConsTextile8s'41	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
6	ContGas&El5s'58	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝
8	CudahyP5½s'37	99½	99⅜	99½
1	Den&SaltLke6s'60	90	90	90
3	DetIntBge7s'52	88	88	88
1	DetIntBge6½s'52	95	95	95
1	EmpO&R5½s'42	91	91	91
1	FedSugar6s'33	87	87	87
2	FirestoneCotM5s'48	94	94	94
5	FirestoneTire5s'42	94½	94½	94½
2	FiskRub5½s'31	95	95	95
42	FlaPow&Lt5s'54	92	91¾	91¾
1	GalSigOil7s'30	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	GatineauPow5s'56	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	GatineauPow6s'41	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	GenVending6s'37	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
45	GeorgiaPow5s'67	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1	ElPasoNGas6½s'38	100	100	100
2	Gr T 6½s 36	107	107	107
1	Guardian I 5s 48	99	99	99
4	Gulf Oil P 5s 37	101	101	101
1	Houston G G 6s 43	91½	91½	91½
3	Ill P&L 5½s 57	95	95	95
60	Indep Oil 6s 39	107⅝	107	107
1	Ind P&L 5s 57	99½	99½	99¼
1	Int Sec Corp 5s 47	90	90	90
8	Interstate P 6s 52	96¼	95½	96¼
1	Inter Pow 5s 57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Invest Co 5s 47	102⅛	102	102
14	Iowa-N L&P 5s 57	94½	93⅞	94½
15	Kopper G&C 5s 47	99½	99⅜	99½
8	Leh P 2026	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
5	Manitob P 5½s 51	100⅞	100½	100½
5	McCord R 6s 43	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2	Mem Nat G 6s 43	97⅛	97	97
10	Milw G&E 4½s 67	100	100	100
5	Mont W P 5s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Park Av B 6s	99½	99½	99½
1	Narragan 5s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Nathan Str 6s '38	134¾	134¾	134¾
1	Nat Distil 6½s '35	101	101	101
23	NE Gas&E 5s '47	94¾	94¾	94¾
11	NY P&L 4½s '67	93¾	93⅝	93¾
5	Niag F Pw 6s '50	106½	106½	106½
1	Nich&Shep 6s ww	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	N Ind PS 5s '66	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
2	No St Pw 6½s '33	103	103	103
2	Ohio Pw 5s B '52	100	100	100
35	Ohio Pw 4½s D '56	93½	93¼	93½
1	Pac G&E 4½s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
62	Pac W Oil 6½s '43	98¾	98¼	98¼
1	PennP&L 5s B '52	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1	PennP&L 5s D'53	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	PhilS G&E 4½s '57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Pitts Stl 6s '48	102½	102½	102½
5	Rem Arms 5½s '30	98	98	98
6	PwCrp NY 5½s '47	98	98	98
2	Richfie 5½s '31ww	101½	101½	101½
16	RochesterCP5s'53	88	87¾	87¾
2	StLGas&Coke6s'47	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	SchulteRE6s'35	92	92	92
5	ServelCor5s'48 n	82	82	82
3	Shawinig&P4½s'67	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	SolvayAm5s'42	97¾	97¾	97¾
20	SEP&L 6s 2025	105½	105	105
1	So Cal Ed 5s'51	102	102	102
13	SoCalGas5s'37	92¾	92¾	92¾
3	So'westP&L6s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	StaleyMfg6s'42	98¼	98¼	98¼
30	StdPow&Lt6s'37	99½	99	99¼
15	SwiftCo5s'32	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1	TexP&Lt5s'56	99	99	99
15	UnLgt&Ry5½s'52	94⅛	94	94
2	UnL&R6s'52	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	UniOilPrd8s'31	79	79	79
2	USRub6½s'29	100	100	100
4	Sou Dairies 6s	97	97	97
2	TrnsLux6¼s'32ww	95	95	95
4	US Rub 6½s '40	100	100	100
5	US Smelt 5½s '35	103¼	103¼	103¼
12	West Pow 5½s '57	111	111	111
4	Wheel Stl 4½s '53	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:00
44	Abitibi Pow 5s '53	87⅞	87	87⅛
14	Bol Rep 7s '69	92	91½	91½
8	Bue A Pr 7½s '47	103½	103	103½
1	Chile Mtg B 6s '31	97½	97¼	97¼
10	Com P Bk 5½s '37	88	87⅞	88
4	Dept Cau V 7s '48	94	94	94
11	City of Ant 5s	96	96	96
3	Ercole Mar 6½s	87½	87½	87½
1	Estonia 7s '67	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Europ Mtg 7s '44	101	101	101
16	Fin Ind Bk 7s '61	89½	89½	89½
5	Finld RMBk 6s '53	93¾	93¾	93¾
65	Frankfort 6½ '53	88½	88½	88½
4	Ger Cons M 6s'47	88	88	88
10	Ger P&CBk 6½s'58	87	87	87
1	Hambg St C 6s'31	105½	105½	105½
8	Isotta Fran 7s '42	80½	80½	80½
4	Jugo S M B 7s'57	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Med Col 7s '51	98	98	98
1	Mend Pr 7½s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Montevid 6s '59	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Parana Br 7s '58	95	95	95
2	Prus FS 6½s '51	96	96	96
1	Rio Gr 7s '67	94	94	94
2	Ruhr G Crp 6½'53	100	100	100
1	Santiago C 7s 49	84½	84½	84½
2	Silesia Prov 7s 58	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	Uni ES 7s 56 ww	88½	88½	88½
10	Uni Stl W 6½s 47	89½	89½	89½
4	Stinnes 7s of 36	89½	89½	89½
15	Stinnes 7s 46 ww	89	89	89

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	8%	8%
Commercial paper	5¼@5½	5½
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6 @6½	7¾
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	7½	7½
Four to six months	7½	7½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	57⅛c	57¼c
Bar silver in London	26⅛d	26¼d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$99,000,000	$1,831,000,000
Balances	40,000,000	178,000,000
F. R. bank credit	39,608,029	151,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4¾@4½
60 days	5 @4¾
90 days	5 @4¾
4 months	5⅛@4⅞
5 months	5¼@5
6 months	5¼@5

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅜
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	6

ST. LOUIS BANK MERGER

The merger of Mercantile Trust Company and National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis to form an institution with combined resources of approximately $165,000,000 was recommended to stockholders by boards of both banks. The new institution would be the largest bank in the city and one of the largest in the West. National Bank of Commerce has capital of $10,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $4,145,600. Mercantile has capital of $3,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $9,234,000.

MACHINE TOOL DEMAND GOOD

Inquiry for machine tools from automotive, aeronautical and agricultural equipment makers is improving, and reports from nearly all sections of the country indicate the holiday lull has been shorter than in previous years, American Machinist says.

NEW NIQUERO SUGAR

New Niquero Sugar Company for the year ended July 31, 1928, reports net loss of $9463 after interest, depreciation, etc., contrasted with net profits of $30,090 in the preceding year, equal to 66 cents a share on 45,000 shares.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	192	196	Hanover	775	810
Am Union	245	260	Industrial	240	260
Bk of U S	226	231	Int Union	100	110
Bk Yorktn	245	255	Lafayette	265	280
Bryant Pk	275	325	Lebanon	235	255
Chelsea Ex	405	415	Lefcourt	290	300
do n w i	100	110	Liberty	291	297
Central	200	210	Manhattan	812	822
Century	240	260	Mechanics	528	538
Chase	853	859	Melrose	270	280
Chat Phen	655	665	Merchants	185	215
Chemical	1055	1075	Midtown	200	220
†City	1365	1380	Nassau	580	590
do rts	94	97	Peoples	1000	..
do new	275	279	*Park	805	815
Claremont	295	310	Penn Ex	175	182
Colonial	1400	..	Port Morris	700	..
Columbus	285	290	Prisco State	615	..
Commercial	605	625	Prudential	165	175
Community	250	300	Public sta	238	243
Continental	620	660	Queensboro	330	380
*†Corn Ex	748	758	Seaboard	800	820
do rts	34	37	Seward	184	185
Fifth Av	2200	2300	Sixth Av	185	200
First, N Y	5150	5250	State	930	950
Fordham	245	..	Strauss	315	340
Flatbush	220	235	Textile new	74	79
Garfield	800	..	Trade Bank	305	325
Globe Ex	335	350	Traders	270	290
Grace	600	..	United	190	210
Granite	310	350	World Ex	225	275
Guardian	300	..	Yorkville	250	290
†Harriman	900	925			

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange. †Ex-rights.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Am Ex Irv	498	503	Interstate	360	380
Banca C I	420	450	Kings Co	2800	2875
Banco di S	400	425	Law Tle&G	375	383
Bk Eur T	500	..	*M'facturers	235	240
*Bk NY&T	838	840	do rts	23	25
Bankers	1095	1110	Midwood	290	310
Bk Sec Tr	1690	1730	Murray Hill	288	298
Bronx	424	460	Mut Tr W	380	400
Cent Union	1825	1845	New York	1065	1075
City	300	..	N Y Tle&M	576	585
County	725	..	Plaza	223	233
Empire	490	500	Times Sq	184	191
*Equitable	490	498	Title Guar	895	920
*Farm L&T	850	865	Tr Co N A	325	..
Fidelity	425	440	Unit States	3500	3600
Fulton	600	..	U S M & Tr	605	620
Guaranty	843	849	West T & T	450	..
Int Germnc	225	229	Westch'ter	1000	1100
do Ldt	52	56			

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange. †Ex-rights.

BATCHELDER & SNYDER

Batchelder & Snyder Company, meat packers, report net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, of approximately $82,000. These profits are about 2¼ times the 1927 profits, and are equal, after 8 per cent dividends on $785,400 preferred stock to $1.45 per share on the 13,093 common shares outstanding. Sales for the year were approximately the same as in 1927—about $7,500,000.

Cotton Trade's Burden Laid to Currency Policy

Appreciation in Value of British Pound Said to Harm Industry

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Great Britain's currency policy, pursued since the war, has put an unexpected burden on the cotton trade which it is unable to carry, declared S. S. Hammersley, in an address before the Ashton-under-Lyne Mill Managers' Associaiton. The national debt of 1920, Mr. Hammersley said, increased more than 12 times, and the interest thereon 16 times.

Side by side with this tremendous increase there had been a decrease in the value of the pound. In 1920, the pound was worth approximately 13s. 6d. in pre-war currency. When the Gold Standard Act of 1925 was passed, the cotton trade, owing to the difficulty of transacting business in a falling market, found itself with an enormous burden of debt, mostly incurred in 1920. A large proportion of this debt had now to be repaid when the pound was back at its old pre-war parity.

Another factor was the raising of the wages of workers with each appreciation in the pound. Compared with conditions in competing countries, the cotton trade of Lancashire had to pay too much for interest borrowed on money and too much in wages. The costs of production consequently were too high for successful competition.

"In my view," concluded Mr. Hammersley, "it is the appreciation in value of the pound since 1925 that has done more harm to industry than the appreciation which took place prior to 1925. The Government should be asked to set up a departmental committee whose duty would be to report and advise on future British currency policy, keeping in view the national necessity for preserving our exporting industries. The membership of this committee should not be confined to bankers.

"The setting up of such a committee is one of the most urgent requirements in our industrial life."

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Investors	107	112
Air Investors	16	18
do pf	37	39
do warrants	10	12
Am & General Sec Corp	74	76
do A	31	34
do B	12½	—
Am Brit & Cont $6 pf	89½	91
do com	20½	21½
Am European Sec	75	77
*‡Am Founders Corp	80	82½
do rights	1⅝	2⅛
‡do 7 pf	49½	52½
‡do 6 pf	44¼	47¼
Am Invest Corp	14⅛	15⅛
do 7 pf	52½	—
Am Invest Sec	19	—
Atlantic & Pacific Int Corp	72	74¾
Beacon Participation Inc	19½	21
Canadian Bk Tr ser D	18⅞	—
Capital Administration Ltd un	73	74
Century Shares Trust	60¼	62½
Chain Distributors Trust	57½	59¾
Chain Stores Invest Corp	95	—
do pf	190	—
Colonial Investors	24½	25¼
Diversified Tr Shares	24¼	25
do ser B	22⅞	22⅞
Domestic & Overseas Inv pf	11¼	13
F L Andrews Invest Tr	80	82
Federated Capital Corp	48	53
do pf	23	25
do units new	95	100
Financial Investing Co	23½	25
First Fed For Inv	96	99
Fixed Trust Shares	21⅛	21⅞
Guardian Investment (Conn)	27	—
do pf	23	—
do conv pf	28	—
do pf ww	26	28
Guardian Investors	24½	—
do $3 units	46	—
do 6% units	96	—
General Stockyards Corp 6 pf	99	102
do com	43	—
Gen Pub Ser Cor	28½	30
‡do 6 pf	99	101
‡do 7 pf	130	—
Greenway Corp	21¼	23¼
do pf	53¾	55¼
‡Incorp Equities	44	—
Incorp Investors	89½	91½
Int Sec Corp of Am class A	64½	67½
allotment ctfs	155	159
do class B	35½	38½
do 6 pf	90	94
do 6½ pf	95	100
International Superpower Crp	49	41½
Insuranshares Tr C (ser A-27)	27⅞	29⅛
‡do ser B-28	21½	23
do ser C-27	27⅝	29⅛
do ser F-27	29¼	30¾
do ser H-27	24½	26
Investors Trustees Shares	15⅝	16⅛
Investment Trust Cert A	16⅞	17⅞
do B	15⅞	16¼
Investment Tr of N Y	12⅝	13⅝
Investment Trust of N Am	12	12½
do series A	10¼	10⅞
*Jackson & Curtis Inv Asso	115¾	118
do rights	3	3⅞
Jackson & Curtis Sec Corp pf	98	100
Jiint Investors units	133	140
Lincoln Mut Inv Tr units	121	125
Massachusetts Investors Trust	50	52¾
Metal & Mining Shares	71	73
Mohawk Invest Corp	123	125
Mutual Inv Trust	12	13
Oil Shares Inc units	83	86
Old Colony Inv Tr	30	32
Old Colony Trust Assoc	60	63
Passwall Inv Tr 6 pf ww	112	118
do com	43	48
Pow & Lt Sec Tr	57½	59½
do warrants	4	6
Provident Trustee Shares	22⅝	22⅞
Railway & Light Ser	74½	77
do pf	102	104½
Second Int Corp	54	57
do 6 pf	43	46
do B com	24	27
Second Financial Invest Corp	27¼	29¼
Shawmut Association	24	25
Shawmut Bank Inv Tr	44	47
Standard Inter Sec Corp units	48	55
do com	9	12
Standard Innvesting	37	39
do 5½ pf	102	105
Statee Street Inv Corp	94	97
Trustee Standard Oil Shares	13⅛	13⅞
U S Brit Tr	38	42
do pf	30¾	42¾
do com B	16	—
*United Equities Inc	140	—
do rights	14	—
United St El Lt P ser A	36½	38
United Invest Assur units	128⅛	131½
do Founders Shs	14¾	16
U S Shares Corp ser A-1 n	14½	15¼
do ser A	14⅛	—
do Bank Tr ser C-1	29	—
do Bank Tr ser C-2	30¼	—
do Bank Tr ser C-3 n	25⅞	27¼

BONDS	Bid	Asked
A B C Corp 5s '53	90	93
Aldred Inv Tr of Am 4½s '67	121	123½
Atlantic Securities Co 4½s '53	97	—
Financial Innvest 5s '30	98¾	—
do 5s 1940	94	—
Guardian Invest 5s '48	99	102
No Amer Inv Cor 5s '47	92	—
Old Colony Innv Tr 4½s	90¼	92½
Railway & Lt 5s ser 7-9	95½	97½
do 4½s '33	89	90½
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	87	89
do 5s '52	91	93

*Ex rights. †Ex stock dividend. ‡Ex dividend.

STREET RAILWAYS BUDGET

Budgets of the electric street railways of the United States indicate that the expenditures for the current year on new equipment and maintenance materials will reach a total of $229,500,000, which compares with actual expenditures in 1928 of $225,730,000, according to the annual statistical number of Electric Railway Journal. The gain over last year will go chiefly into new car purchases.

UNITED FRUIT CASH HOLDINGS

Cash holdings of the United Fruit Company have reached a new high total of $33,000,000 in addition to $1,630,000 in government securities. The total, $34,630,000, exceeds by $4,000,000 the value placed on steamships owned by the company.

News of Freemasonry

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Co.

FOLLOWING the Masonic career of a well-known brother showed plainly that the tracing of deposit of demits was a matter of considerable difficulty. Something of the practice of the Iowa brethren in their own State might be helpful in the country at large. A member of one Iowa lodge can petition another Iowa lodge for membership without first applying for a demit. When subsequently elected, in compliance with the proper procedure, he loses his membership in the old lodge and acquires it in the new one on the date when his demit is finally issued by the old lodge, and not the date of his pettion to the new lodge. This is covered in the Masonic Code of Iowa for 1928.

Every year the brethren at Emmetsburg, Ia., entertain at dinner in the Masonic Hall the football squad and its associated members of the local high school. Such an annual event was recently celebrated with suitable addresses by the captain of the team and representative Freemasons and the occasion was favored with musical selections.

The corner stone of the new executive office building of the Southern Railway, under construction in Washington, has been laid with the usual Masonic ceremonies by the then Grand Master James T. Gibbs of the District of Columbia Grand Lodge. The gavel and trowel used by George Washington at the laying of the corner stone of the United States Capitol were also used. The trowel was brought to the District of Columbia by the brethren of Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Virginia, and the gavel by the Potomac Lodge of Washington. The two lodges own these highly prized possessions. The Southern Railway has many employees who are members of the Masonic Craft and by means of a questionnaire the facts of the case were faithfully established. The result was a record of some 10,000 names. These were recorded in a handsome volume showing the respective names and lodges of the members and this book enclosed within a copper box containing other articles of historic value was placed in the corner stone.

The Masonic Library at Sioux Falls, S. D., has come into possession of a brass emblem, a reminder of the early history of the city and its founders. This emblem, about seven inches square, consisting of the letter G on a Maltese cross, was recovered from its burial place under 18 feet of soil by workmen digging the foundation of a building. Inquiries among early settlers led to the information that a lodge of Freemasons was once accustomed to meet in a building on a site near where the emblem was found, prior to the burning of Sioux Falls by the Indians in 1865. This early Masonic lodgeroom is said to have been built of cottonwood boards, 18 feet in length and set on end to form the walls of the structure. The roof was of the same material, the entire area covered being about 18 by 20 feet. The membership of the lodge is believed to have consisted of 15 persons. It is probable that the emblem was owned by this early lodge. Its recovery may add materially to the history of the Craft in this State.

Ashlar Club at Washington, comprises Freemasons in the State, War and Navy Departments, the White House, and the Civil Service Commission, and has more than doubled in membership during the last year. At the close of the preceding year there were 27 members in good standing and now the records show 62.

Rex W. Davis, Grand Master of Oregon with the Grand Lodge officers of the State conferred the Master Mason degree on his son Ward Randall Davis in Pacific Lodge No. 50, of Salem, all the positions including Secretary, Chaplain, Stewards and Tyler being occupied by the respective Grand Lodge officials. During the second section the assistance was given of a degree team from Lyon Lodge No. 29 of Independence. Otto C. Hagmeier, Senior Grand Warden, gave the lecture and Walter C. Winslow, Senior Grand Deacon, the charge and instructions, and the Holy Bible was presented to the candidate by William W. Youngson, Grand Chaplain, assisted by his son, William W. Youngson Jr. A Masonic ring, the gift of the candidate's mother, was presented by Percy R. Kelly, Past Grand Master.

Moriah Lodge No. 15 at Danielson, Conn., has come into possession of a diploma of membership issued by it to Brother Elisha Gleason in 1797. This certificate was issued at Canterbury when the brethern then assembled and is signed by Moses Cleaveland, Grand Master, who founded the City of Cleveland, Ohio, the difference in the spelling of the two names being usually explained as due to an early newspaper publisher finding the title rather long for his purpose dropped one of the letters as involving no change in the pronunciation.

The three fundamental degrees of Freemasonry were conferred upon A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, his brother R. B. Mellon, and Col. Richard Coulter at a communication of Masonic bodies in Pittsburgh, on Dec. 29, the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, J. Willison Smith, presiding. The degrees were conferred in full form although the customary periods between were waived by the Grand Master owing to the many responsibilities of the candidates. George P. Darrow, 33°, Past Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania, was Master of Ceremonies. He is a Representative in Congress from the Seventh District of Pennsylvania.

Louis N. Donnatin, Recorder of the Mother Temple, Mecca, New York City, has added to his collection of Shrine curios a membership card which made the west-to-east air trip across the Atlantic on the Graf Zeppelin. Noble Joseph D. Jessel of Mecca Temple made the trip from Lakehurst, N. J., to Germany, and had his yearly dues card stamped with the official seal of the aircraft. This card is now deposited in the archives with the original American ritual of the Order of the Mystic Shrine in the handwriting of Dr. William Fleming, some sand from the Desert of Arabia brought over here many years ago, safe conducts from several of the Arabian tribes contributed through Hassan Ben Ali, a large collection of relics of the World War, and other souvenirs.

A query comes to the writer as to the proper way to wear a Masonic ring. Should the points of the compasses be directed "toward the body, or out," as the question is phrased. So far as the records at hand, have any bearing on the case, there is no evidence available that any official action has been taken on the matter. In default of such law or edict each of us must use his own best judgment in wearing a ring having the square and compasses impressed upon it. So far as preference goes, the writer would prefer the ring to be worn with the points of the compasses extending toward the tip of the finger on which it is put, and not pointing to the root of that finger. However, the ring of the thirty-third degree in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite is worn with the figures reading to the side of the wearer, the point of the triangle enclosing them being directed toward the tip of the finger. As to the compasses and square the question is whether the characteristic tokens of the fraternity are used more particularly to identify the wearer or especially for his own edification. In the former case he will probably prefer to wear the ring in a position where the symbols seem right side up to the observer. That position is personally favored by the writer, who has a lively recollection of an outstretched hand having a Masonic ring so worn in a foreign land when there was need of brotherly association and advice.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.85	4.85⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅞	.0390 11/16	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¼	.0523¼	.193
Germany—mark	.2377	.2376½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406¼	.1406¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296¾	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2667	.2667¾	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4009½	.4009½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744¾	.1744¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2666	.2666½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0440	.0440	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.0060⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1633	.1633½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2674	.2674	.268
Switz'lnd—franc	.1923½	.1923½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0175⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5021	.5021	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6371	.6371	*
India—rupee	.3653	.3653	.4866
Japan—yen	.4541	.4525	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4214	.4214	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1192	.1191	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0278	1.0278	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99¾	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4300	.4312½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

BOARD FAVORS GRADED TAX ON TOTAL INCOME

More Exemption for Married Person, Less for Single, Also Is Proposed

Proposal to remove the distinction between earned income and investment income in the Massachusetts state income tax law, and to tax all income from whatever source on a graded scale as in the federal income tax, is made in the report of the special commission of taxation just filed in the Legislature. The seven members are unanimous on this recommendation.

A majority of the commission recommends higher exemptions for married persons and reduced exemptions for single persons. Its report proposes to exempt income of single persons up to $1500 and married persons up to $3000, with $250 additional exemption for each child or dependent. Present exemptions are $2000 for single persons and $2500 for married persons. Leverett Saltonstall, Wilfrid J. Lamoreux, Coleman Silbert, and Thomas J. Boynton joined in this section of the report.

Two members, Erland F. Fish and Fred T. Field, urged retention of the present $2500 standard for married persons. Carroll L. Meins favored higher exemptions all around, $2000 and $3500 with $500 additional for each dependent. None of the members adhered to the bill tentatively presented at the committee's hearings, and later criticized by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, proposing to cut examptions to $1000 and $2000.

Another section of the report proposes a new corporation tax law omitting the present tax on corporate excess and placing the entire tax at 4½ per cent on net income, with a minimum payment of one-twentieth of the book value of the corporation's capital and surplus. Objection has been made to the corporate excess tax on the ground that it is burdensome to business in nonprofitable years.

The schedule of rates proposed for individual incomes is 1 per cent on incomes up to $5000, 1½ per cent on incomes from $5000 to $10,000, 2 per cent on incomes from $10,000 to $25,000, and 3 per cent on incomes above $25,000. This is agreed upon by all except Mr. Meins, who recommends 3 per cent on incomes from $20,000 to $30,000, and 4 per cent on incomes above $30,000.

The report recommends that the State Supreme Court first be asked as to the constitutionality of the bills presented, and that, if necessary, constitutional amendments be initiated. To permit changes in laws on local taxation it urges a constitutional amendment under which tangible personal property might be classified to be taxed at different rates or exempted entirely.

NEW INVESTMENT TRUST

A new investment company to be called Prudential Investors, Inc., with an authorized capitalization of $75,000,000, has been incorporated in Wilmington, Del. Identified with the new company, which will be international in character, will be the banking firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York and Boston; international banking house of J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation and Laird, Bissell & Meeds of Wilmington.

REASON FOR HIGH CALL RATE

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Bankers state that only moderate withdrawals of funds from the call money market are reflected by sharp rises in the call loan rate, owing to the difficulty of finding replacement funds. The high total of brokers' loans and the possibility of an increase in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate have made lenders chary of tying up more funds in the call loan market.

AMERICAN STORES SALES UP

American Stores Company announces preliminary figures of sales for 1928 amounting to $137,311,512, as compared with sales of $120,664,567 for 1927. This is an increase of $16,645,945, or 13.7 per cent.

GERMAN PIG IRON PRODUCTION

LONDON, Jan. 16—Production of pig iron in Germany in 1928 totaled 11,804,330 metric tons, compared with 13,102,528 tons in 1927. December output was 882,959 tons. There were 184 furnaces in blast at the end of the year.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Kum-Up-Tu — Luncheon 11 to 2, Dinner 5 to 7. Special Luncheon 35 cents. Dinner 60 cents. 248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

THE SAMOVAR — 88 WARRENTON ST., OFF STUART. Russian and American Food. Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner. Open Daily—Sundays and Holidays 11:30 to 8:30. BRIDGE PARTIES. CAPITOL 8205

樓芳味 MAI FONG LOW — REAL CHINESE FOOD. Special Noonday Lunch 35c. 337 Mass. Avenue. Tel. Kenmore 0656

When in Boston Dine at PINK'S SEA GRILL — Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel on Dartmouth Street. Steaks, Chops and Chicken Cooked in All Styles. Lobsters Our Specialty.

BOSTON'S LATEST AND MOST UNIQUE Tase-T Luncheonette — 1-9 SCOLLAY SQUARE AT CORNHILL. Open Daily from 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. (Except Sundays). Specializing in All Home-Made Sandwiches and Pastries at Popular Prices. BOOTHS AND TABLES

CAFÉ MINERVA — at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston (Opp. Christian Science church). Reputed Cuisine. Exceptional Service. Also CAFETERIA "The best of its kind". HOTEL MINERVA MGT. H. C. DEMETER

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY — Tues., Thur. & Sat. at 2:30. Eves. at 8:30. The Whispering Gallery. A COMEDY MYSTERY

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Chicago Civic Opera Company. Monday, January 28. Two Weeks' Engagement. TICKET SALE OPENS AT THE BOSTON OPERA HOUSE TOMORROW, JANUARY 17, AT 9 A. M. Prices: $7, $6.50, $6, $5.50, $5.00, $4.50, $4, $3, $2.50, $2 (tax exempt)

AMUSEMENTS

NEWARK, N. J.

BOND STREET THEATRE — WEEK OF JAN. 14. WM. HODGE IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS "STRAIGHT THRU THE DOOR"

NEW YORK CITY

PLAZA HOTEL SUNDAY SALONS — Jan. 20 at nine. New York Chamber Music Soc'y. CAROLYN BEEBE, Founder. 11 Solo Artists in Ensemble. Assisting Artist MARCEL GRANDJANY, Harpist. Steinway. Tickets at Steinway Hall, Circle 0156

HAMPDEN'S Thea., 62nd St. at Bway. Evs. 8. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2. HAMPDEN in CYRANO de BERGERAC

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WALTER WOOLF in the Thrilling Musical Hit THE RED ROBE with HELEN GILLILAND

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents "HOLIDAY" A new comedy by PHILIP BARRY. PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:35

Birds Perform Acts of Heroism When Home Nests Are Menaced

Some Species Are Able to Carry Young on Flight, Ornithologist Reports—Woodcock, Owls, and Sparrows Display Unusual Ingenuity

Some birds are able to carry their young, says Edward H. Forbush, former Massachusetts state ornithologist and an authority on wild life, in an article prepared for the Associated Press.

"A good friend of mine, walking one day in the woods," Mr. Forbush says, "came suddenly upon a woodcock and her young. The old bird ran to a young one, grasped it between her legs and flew away with it across a stream near by. My friend wrote to me, asking if I had ever heard of such a thing. This habit of the woodcock has been observed many times. So far as we know, this expedient seems to be confined chiefly to some water birds and birds of prey.

Boys Searched for Owlets

"Two young men went to the woods to get some owlets from a nest of the great horned owl. Having secured the young birds and brought them to the ground, they heard the parents hooting and one of the boys took his gun and started in pursuit. The hooting receded as he advanced. Soon the fellow who had been left behind was much surprised to see an owl swoop swiftly to the ground and bear off a young one in her claws.

"A young sparrow hawk fell from a nest on a building in Holyoke, Mass. The mother bird seeing its plight came to the rescue, snatched the youngster up in her talons, and carried it up to the roof of the building.

"Some of the wild ducks build their nests in the hollow limbs of trunks of tall trees. The wild goose sometimes uses an old nest of a hawk for her own domicile. How can she get the young down safely? Regarding this I have no evidence, but in respect to the way in which the wood duck gets her young from her nest in a hollow tree to the water I have much testimony.

Carry Young on Backs

"Apparently in most cases the mother bird calls her young from the ground or from the water, if it is near, and they climb out of the nest hole and tumble to the ground or the water below, spreading their little wings and feet to break the fall. So light and soft are they that they are seldom injured.

"In many cases, however, when the nest has been situated far from the water, the mother bird has been seen to carry the young birds to it, flying with them either in her bill or on her back, and making frequent journeys until all are safely floating on their natural element.

"Some of the ducks, loons and grebes often carry their young on their backs while swimming. Occasionally someone has seen one of the smaller grebes or divers floating with two tiny young ones tucked away under the feathers of her shoulders, warm and safe, with their little heads sticking out and their shining eyes regarding the wide, wide world."

With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

With its figures altered to include a $10,000,000 appropriation for the Inland Waterways Corporation, the War Department supply bill was passed by the House. The $448,000,000 measure now goes to the Senate.

The tariff revision of steel and wood products was studied by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Walter O. Woods of Kansas as Treasurer of the United States.

Secretary Mellon said in a letter to the Senate the $25,000,000 increase for prohibition enforcement was an "extravagant use" of public funds.

The Senate Indian Committee continued its hearing of testimony in support of Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Burke has been engaged in controversy with W. B. Pine (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, and others, over his administration of the office he occupies.

The House Merchant Marine Committee went ahead with consideration of a bill to extend the Radio Commission.

Coal legislation occupied the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission, with a representative of Ohio operators on hand to oppose a pending bill to stabilize the industry on the claim that it was unsound economically.

President Coolidge recommended to Congress that it make available $40,000 for participation by the United States in the fourth world's poultry congress in England in July, 1930.

John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, precipitated another brief exchange over tax refunds in the House, declaring $1,500,000,000 had been refunded within the last five years and that the treasury withheld names of those who received such payments. John T. Begg (R.), Representative from Ohio, replied that such action was required by the law.

Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Banking Committee, introduced a bill to authorize the Federal Reserve Board to waive charges for examination of state member banks. He said state banks objected to this expense and that this has been given as the reason why many banks fail to join the reserve system.

Thomas S. McMillan (D.), Representative from South Carolina, introduced a bill to raise the pay of mail carriers in the village delivery service so they would receive a minimum of $1700 and a maximum of $2100 a year.

Another postal measure by Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, would make the air mail service part of the railway mail service to care for the assignment of employees aboard the planes. The employees assigned to planes would be given the maximum salary of railway postal clerks, with an addition of 2 cents for every mile flown.

Judge Blames 'Upper Class' for Laxness on Dry Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. C.—Placing blame for the lack of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment on the so-called better classes of citizenship, Judge W. F. Harding of Charlotte, presiding at the January term of Cabarrus Superior Court, appealed to civic organizations to help the courts of North Carolina, in an address before the Concord Rotary Club.

"The problem of the courts will never be solved until individuals live up to their vows to uphold the Constitution. If representative members of all civic clubs, such as your own, would adopt a resolution to obey the prohibition law so long as it exists as a law, I believe the effect would be of the greatest value to the State and Nation," said Judge Harding.

Dr. Jewett Gets Edison Medal

Electrical Award Made for Work in Transmission of Voice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Edison gold medal for achievement in electrical science has just been awarded by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The medal, which is awarded annually, will be presented to Dr. Jewett on Jan. 30, during the winter convention of the institute in New York.

While the citation does not particularize, it was said the new honor for Dr. Jewett has been accorded because of his pioneer research and development work in connection with the theory and practice of voice transmission.

With Gen. John H. Carty, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was the recipient of the Edison medal last year, Dr. Jewett has directed the development of transatlantic radiotelephone communication.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Canal Zone—Ancon (First Church, Ancon and Balboa): Church Edifice, Ancon Boulevard, No. 560, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
Cristobal: Church Building, Old Cristobal, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Connecticut—Hartford (First Church): Colonial Theater, 492 Farmington Avenue, 2:45 p. m., Jan. 20.

Florida — Bradenton: Auditorium, Woman's Club, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Coconut Grove: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Key West: Church Edifice, 327 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
West Palm Beach (Second Church): West Palm Beach High School Auditorium, Gardenia Street, west of Sapodialla Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 20.

Georgia—Cedartown: Palace Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 20.

Maine—Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Webster Grammar School Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Massachusetts—Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.
Boston (Society of Simmons College): Room 116, 300 The Fenway, Simmons College, 4:15 p.m., Jan. 24.
Pittsfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Quincy: Auditorium, Senior High School, Coddington Street, near City Square, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.

New Jersey—Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.
Ridgewood: The Ridgewood Play House, Wilsey Square, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 20.

New York—Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, Southwest corner New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.
Buffalo (auspices Churches of Buffalo and First Church, Kenmore): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 20.
Elmira: The Park Church, West Church and South Main Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 20.
Forest Hills: Forest Hills Community House, Borage Place, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.
Glen Cove: Pembroke Hall, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh (old Thirtieth) Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.
Mamaroneck (auspices First Church, Mamaroneck, and First Church, New Rochelle): Junior and Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 24.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 171 Macdougal Street, 2 p. m., Jan. 26.
Queens Village: Lodge Room, Citizens Community House, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 24.

Pennsylvania — Greensburg: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 20.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Roosevelt Theater, Frankford Avenue at Foulkrod Street, Frankford, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 20.

Rhode Island — Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

EL PASO NEWSPAPERS PURCHASED BY CHAIN

EL PASO, Tex. (AP)—Sale of the El Paso Herald and the El Paso Times to J. Lindsey Nunn of Amarillo, Tex., and Dorrance D. Roderick of Lubbock, Tex., is announced by H. D. Slater, owner and editor of the newspapers.

Mr. Slater, who has published the Herald for 31 years and the Times since 1925, will retire. Mr. Nunn and Mr. Roderick are associated in the ownership of 16 other daily and weekly newspapers in Texas.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
Departments to rent on first and second floors in a newly remodeled building at the corner of Main and Market Streets. A No. 1 location with space for window display. First floor: Men's furnishings or shoe department. Second floor: Ladies' millinery, hosiery, lingerie or exclusive boot shop. Christian Scientists preferred. Rent very reasonable. Address TURPAN'S, 122 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

Do you contemplate buying, exchanging, or financing Southern California Real Estate? If so, we can help you.
PATTEN, MENZING & KING
"SERVICE IS THE THING"
REALTORS
1924 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills
Oxford 7161

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED
Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LOS ANGELES—Executive (35) desires connection as branch manager for eastern or northern concern or as office manager and accountant for local concern. Address B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 487 Van Nuys Bldg.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Well educated young man, thoroughly familiar with all phases of credit, collection, financial; capable of handling general office work; presently employed. Box X-8, Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1304 Felicity St.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished; daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ANTIQUES WANTED

Also High Grade Furniture, Rugs and Art Goods
FENWAY FURNITURE SHOPPE, INC.
1024 Boylston Street, Boston
Back Bay 2511

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

For Sale or For Rent
4 Rooms
100% Cooperative Bldg.
East 49th Street, New York
Overlooking East River
Southern exposure, wood burning fireplace, electric refrigeration. Specially arranged kitchen.
Sale $12,000—Rent $2,500
W. D. SCULTHORP
512 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Penn. 7213

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S nurse has select boarding home 20 miles from New York where children needing loving care receive it. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, fine tailoring, afternoon and evening gowns, excellent style, good workmanship. MRS. MILLER, 18 W. 108th. Academy 1394 (N. Y. C.)

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

BANKING Insurance and Commercial Office positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rm. 501 Cort. 2303

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

SAMUEL PEACE, Inc.
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
High-grade office positions for men and women.
17 John St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7846-7847.

FARM PROPERTY

NEWARK, N. Y.—Wanted to let, 90-acre general farm on shares or money rent; pleasant location one mile from town; good schools; double house, suitable father and son or two brothers. M. E. LINCOLN, 69 Sylvan Road, Rochester, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSERS

ALICE W. RICHARDSON
JOAN LINCOLN
Eugene Permanent Waves
Vapon Shampoos Marcel Waves
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston Ken. 6159

HELP WANTED — MEN

CARPENTER, Protestant, with workshop or working accommodations in Manhattan, New York. Address B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED
Must be a good cook and capable of caring for two girls (5 and 8 years); salary $75 per month and a good home. Call or write C. SHERWOOD, 754 East 23rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPISTS (2) accustomed to letter shop work. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

WANTED—Woman, competent, energetic, for general housework in family of three. 13 Garfield Place, Rutherford, N. J.

Local Classified Advertising

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HOMES WITH ATTENTION

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 2538 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Ave.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Near Fenway—7-room apartment, fully furnished or unfurnished; all improvements. Tel. Regent 6782 or Kenmore 5962.

FOR SALE—Furnishings of 5-room apartment on Norway St., reasonable; also other apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

$50, $55, $60
2-Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette
No. 1144
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Very fine house, A-1 references required.
Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, INC.
Managers
294 Washington Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 0058

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Modern upper apartment 7 rooms and garage, convenient to trains. Tel. Newton North 7304.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—I have had remodeled a large house making one and two-room apartments with kitchenette; just two doors from Third church. Call at 53 Marsh St. Phone Genesee 1540-J.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA—Bungalow in best location and reasonable price; owners wintering in north. Particulars E. J. HOSKINS, 1503 Main St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 5-0708-M.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 3 mornings, $20 month. 11 W. 42nd St. 1960 Salmon Tower. Chickering 6358.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

PAULINE A. LINKE
Teacher of Piano and Accompanist
460 Huntington Ave., Boston, Highlands 0079

PRINTING

500 HAMMERMILL Bond Letterheads, 8½x11, $3.00; 500 envelopes, $3.50; 200 personal size single sheets, 100 envelopes printed with three line address, $1.50; samples sent on receipt of 2c stamp. L. Q. WITMAN, 132 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

PRINTING—250 business letterheads, $2; envelopes, cards, billheads, same; combination, $7; samples sent; lecture invitations, envelopes, window cards, by-laws, booklets, folders, labels; everything reasonable; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
3 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Single, double rooms, newly decorated, with and without bath; reasonable.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

N. Y. C.—Wanted, room and board for girl 12 years old; references exchanged. Box C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE rooms, heated, near bath, in private home, Newton Center, Mass., near depot. Phone Center Newton 0888-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet for winter months, extra large, well-furnished double room with five large windows, fireplace, radio, private bath with shower; near Coolidge Corner; excellent meals; heated garage if required. Regent 2962.

BROOKLINE, Beacon St.—Large front corner rooms, desirable for practitioner, guests; attractive, clean, warm, sunny; private, semi-private baths; elevator; refined Protestants. Regent 8653.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—We offer home comforts, good food (optional); 2 rooms, sleeping porch; garage. Regent 6313.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in apartment conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

NEW YORK CITY (West 72nd near West End Ave.)—Furnished room, light; woman preferred. Box S-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th—Charming front double room, elevator, near bath; small single, running water. BOSHELL, Riverside 6176.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive large single room; lady; quiet, private home; breakfast; maid service. 539 W. 112th St. Monument 4092.

N. Y. C. (1366 St. Nicholas)—Clean, well heated, elevator, kitchen privileges, $7.50-$9.00. Phone mornings, Washington Heights 0309.

N. Y. C., 66 W. 94th St.—Quiet, comfortable sunny room, two windows, running water; reasonable; gentleman. Riverside 6562.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th St.—Exceptional 2 large front connecting rooms; single room adjoining bath. Apt. 4.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th, Apt. 66—Light, warm, single, private bath, kitchen, laundry privileges; $10; woman.

NEW YORK CITY, 70 West 51st—One and two rooms with private or semi-private baths. Tel. Circle 3406.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Desirable front room double; women, kitchen privileges; $14.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

TO LET, large living room and bedroom in private family; handy trains and trolley; furnished or unfurnished; meals optional. Telephone Newton North 0109-M, Newton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COLLEGE girl, editorial, advertising and educational experience, wishes advertising or personnel work. Box V-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Experienced soprano soloist desires church position in or near Pittsburgh. X-19, c/o Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 437 Wabash Bldg.

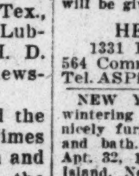
TWO competent women desire positions as kitchen maid and cook, city or country; best reference. MRS. LOUISE JORDAN, 304 Linden Ave., Camden, N. J.

WANTED—Position as companion, helper to a lady, Christian Scientist preferred, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, by a young woman. 305 McClatchy Bldg., 69th and Market Sts., Upper Darby, Pa.

STORES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 70 W. 51st St.—Large ground floor space adjoining gift shop, suitable circulating library. Telephone Circle 3406.

TO LET—FURNISHED


FOR RENT
FURNISHED
Owner going south for four months, desires to rent his West Newton Hill residence, consisting of 12 rooms, 3 baths, and garage for 3 cars. Unusual corner location with large lot of land. Almost immediate occupancy will be given. For appointment to inspect call
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
1331 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
564 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Center
Tel. ASPinwall 1508—CENter Newton 1640

NEW YORK CITY, East 36th St.—Lady wintering in California will rent Feb. 1st nicely furnished sunny apartment of 3 rooms and bath. Phone Newtowne 10124 or write Apt. 32, 143 20th St., Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91 St.)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; ideal location. Tel. Schuyler 5943 mornings or apply Superintendant.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PRIVATE instruction in shorthand, typewriting and secretarial training given by experienced teacher. Telephone Aspinwall 8493 (Brookline, Mass.).

TEACHER would like school position or pupils in mathematics, physics, etc. Telephone MR. RIDGELY, Stuyvesant 5953, N. Y. C.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 4793
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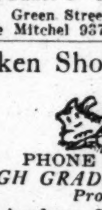
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Basketball

In response to the demand for an indoor sport for the winter season, the game of basketball was invented by James Naismith, in 1892, when he was instructor in a gymnasium at Springfield, Mass.

Des Moines Register: Maybe one reason why some families spend so much time on the roads is because it is easier to keep a car warm than a six-room house.

Isca Damnoniorum

Exeter, now famous for its cathedral, was, in the days of Claudius and Nero, a flourishing Roman City; the name of the Roman-British city was then Isca Damnoniorum.

Los Angeles Times: How fine on Sunday to get out and see the great open spaces—four foot spaces, between cars.

Lighthouse Towers

The earliest lighthouses were towers built by the Libyans and Cushites in Lower Egypt, beacon fires being maintained in them to light the way of seamen.

Philadelphia Inquirer: When those natural scientists succeed in making wood edible we presume well-seasoned lumber will take on added value.

Non-Inflammable Gas

Practically the world's entire supply of helium, the export of which is forbidden by law, comes from the natural gases of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

The actual money in circulation in the United States is reported to be approximately $5,000,000,000.

Longview Daily News: About 750,000,000 pencils are sold in America yearly, but we can't learn who buys them.

Easter Island

Easter Island received its name from the Dutch Admiral, Jacob Roggeveen, who sighted it on Easter Day, 1722.

Arkansas Gazette: Putting your best foot forward today means putting the best tires on the rear wheels.

Ice

The beginning of the ice industry is said to date from 1805 when a Boston merchant first shipped a cargo to the West Indies.

Detroit News: What this country needs is a school for teaching Mama dolls to say "Mama."

Where Shall We Go?

The total seating capacity of the New York places of amusement is estimated to be over 1,000,000.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the mileage of Chicago's underground freight railroad? —*News Section* 10
2. What unusual material is being used for artificial flowers?—*Women's Industries Page* 10
3. What is the difference in recording a sound film and making a phonograph record?—*News Section* 10
4. What does Chief Justice Taft recommend to aid in checking crime? —*Editorial* 10
5. Upon what does human progress depend?—*Sayings* 10
6. Who is the new Chinese minister to London, and how is his name pronounced?—*Educational Page* 10
7. What is the meaning of "understanding"?—*Word a Day* 10
8. What three men have been chosen by the University of Oxford as the chief contributors to the political philosophy of Europe and America?—*Educational Page* 10
9. What is the purpose of the Smithsonian Institution?—*Odds and Ends.* 10
10. What military leader is given the credit for originating canned food?—*World's Great Capitals* 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Humane and Human

It is practical to consider these words together, for they are often used interchangeably—and yet have become quite different. Both, of course, are derived from the Latin *homo*, "man."

Humane expresses the character of mankind at its best in relation to others; it indicates the possession of benevolent, sympathetic, tender-hearted feelings. Human, although sometimes used in connection with these moral qualities, primarily denotes that which characterizes a mortal, and distinguishes him from other animals.

One who is humane evidences a disposition which is creditable to man, helpful and kindhearted. Since the acquirement of such characteristics lends to refinement, the word is applied to such books or studies as are exalting.

Human is broadly used, referring to mortals as distinguished from the real man in the image and likeness of God. Humane specifies traits which are good, uplifting and helpful. Human stresses the physical side, humane the ethical.

Hu-mane' stresses the final syllable, hu'-man the first. Sound *u* in humane as in *unite*, *a* as in *late*. In human, *u* sounds as in *use*, *a* as in *account*.

"Humane actions are the result of humanitarian endeavors."

What They Say

Bishop Brent: "The gladness most worth having is that which is growing by today's highway. Pluck it; it will be a present delight and a future treasure in memory's storehouse."

Arnold N. Hoath: "Only when we cease from nervous haste and give ourselves to genuine thought do we make the great discovery of life and enter into a happiness deep and boundless."

Philip Guedalla: "The writing of history is now regarded as genteel employment for the man of comfortable means who has retired from business."

St. John Ervine: "When I consider the vast heterogeneity of the American population, I marvel that Wilson succeeded in bringing this country into the war at all."

David Starr Jordan: "Wisdom is knowing what to do next; skill is knowing how to do it; and virtue is doing it."

Stanley Baldwin: "We are in the midst of an industrial revolution as important as that which occurred a century ago."

A Quotation for Today

HE'S *armed without that's innocent within.*
—POPE

In Lighter Vein

Would Promote Teacher

The little girl had done unusually good work in the second grade, and was promoted to the third. Upon meeting her former teacher, whom she loved dearly, her first words were:

"I wish you knew enough to teach me next year."—*Sunshine Bulletin.*

Making Circles

Inspector: "What's this traffic jam? It's got everything blocked."

Traffic Officer: "There's a meeting of the Citizens' Committee on Traffic Problems around the corner, and the members are trying to find a place to park."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Tit-Bits

"Not THE Mr. Jimmy Thomas?"

Slipped There

"You don't keep skid chains, you say?" exclaimed the lady.

"Certainly not, madam," replied the clerk, "we sell only groceries here."

"Then, for goodness sake," she snapped, "why do you advertise as one of the chain stores?"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Magnanimous

Father: "Well, when I was young I never had marbles. Didn't even know the game."

Son: "Give me some money, Father, and since you are living with me I'll teach you the game."—*Detroit News.*

New International Bond

"Trade item says England buys all the hickory for her golf sticks here."

"Well, then, don't ever look for war!"

To Match the River

Dealer: "Here are our latest streamline cars."

Dainty Maid: "I want one for along the Mississippi."

Both Stars

"My uncle was a gridiron star."

"That so? Mine was a well-known cook, too."

Heavy Finish

"Great dinner, great speeches, but the dessert outweighed all."

"How's that?"

"Brick ice cream and marble cake."

How to Do It

"I'm so grateful to you for extending my credit. How can I repay you?"

"Oh, by check, cash or money order."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Footprint Statues

EVEN on a winter day, when the air is keen and the sun none too strong, as air and sun are on Boston Common in January, if you are an old squirrel and you have been running and walking and sliding on the ice most of the morning, you are quite ready to sit down.

"What Could Have Made Such Marks?" Scroggins Said to Himself.

The place Roger F. Scroggins picked for a seat, after several hours of running, walking and sliding was the big block of stone at the Arlington Street entrance of the Public Garden, on which is General George Washington riding horseback. The statue of the great horse, with its famous rider and the huge stone base on which they stand day after day, is one of Scroggins's favorite resting spots.

As he sat leaning on his little cane his sharp eyes spied some interesting marks in the earth just in front of where he was resting.

"What could have made such marks?" Scroggins said to himself.

"What indeed?" said someone. Scroggins turned to see where the voice came from, and there was Florrie, the pompous pigeon, winking her left eye rapidly, the while her right eye stared straight ahead.

"What do you mean—'What indeed?'" said someone else, and there was Fib, the chieftain of sparrows.

"Those marks there in the earth—what made them?" said Mr. Scroggins. And to make it plain what he meant, the old squirrel went over and pointed at some of the marks with his cane.

Here was a peculiar mark, with three slits close together in a sort of fan arrangement.

Florrie winked her winkable eye with great speed; strutted over to the three slits, reached out her right foot, placed it over the slits and slid her foot snugly inside the slits!

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins, and stroked his chin with his right paw. He tapped the edges of the three slits. The earth was hard as a rock.

"Now, Mr. Scroggins," said Florrie, "step over this way." He did.

"Put your foot down there," and she pointed to another queer mark. Scroggins tapped it thoughtfully with his cane. Hard and frosty!

Then he put his foot in it. The mark fitted his foot like a boot.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins, resting on his cane with one foot in the mark which fitted.

"Now, Fib, quickly—here," and Fib flitted excitedly to the marks Florrie indicated. They, too, were slits, but much smaller than the ones into which she had put her foot, and Fib's little feet rested just exactly in the tiny spaces.

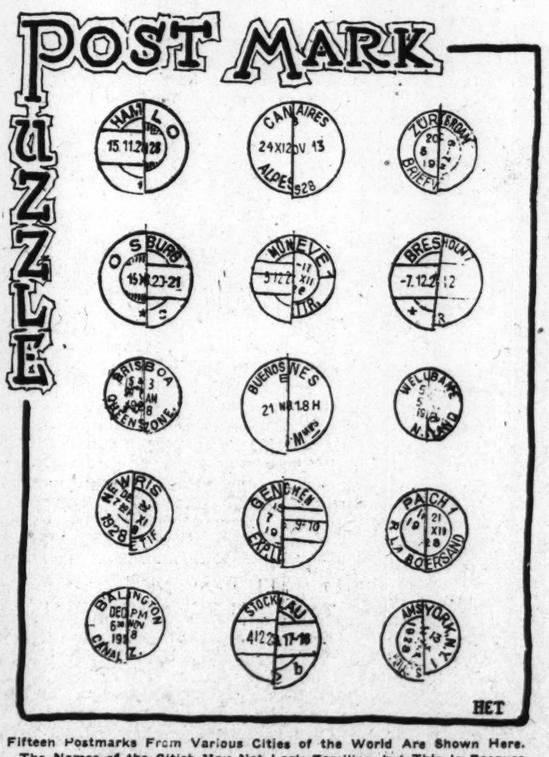
Florrie went back to her three slits. There they stood, each friend with a foot in hard, frozen clay marks which fitted perfectly.

The winter air was heavy with the thinking of Scroggins. At last his face beamed.

"I know," he said, "we've all been here before!" He smiled more broadly. "And we walked around in what then was soft earth. Then the frost came and took a tight hold on the places where we had been walking, and made statues of our footprints, and here they are, around the statue of the General on horseback."

Florrie offered no comment, which was unusual.

Hidden Cities of the World



Fifteen Postmarks From Various Cities of the World Are Shown Here. The Names of the Cities May Not Look Familiar, but This Is Because All the Postmarks Were Cut in Half and the Halves Mis-matched. For Example, in the Upper Left-Hand Corner, on the Left Half of the Postmark, We Find the Letters "HAM." Just Below It, on the Right Half, We Find "BURG," Which Makes "HAMBURG." How Quickly Can You Find the Names of the Other 14 Cities?

Giving

Cassopolis, Mich.

TWO Negro boys, one 15, the other 17, were left orphans during the last summer. Both boys were high school students, the elder a senior, the younger a sophomore.

Both were eager to continue their school work, but their only means of support was from work done after school hours and on Saturdays. In spite of strict economy, it soon became apparent that one or both boys would have to stop school.

Before definite plans had been made, however, the younger boy announced one morning that he had found a steady job and was not returning to school until another year. The elder brother protested, but the younger boy remained firm in his resolution, and each week has been giving the larger share of his earnings to his brother.

The older brother says that the only thing the young lad has ever said in regard to his sacrifice is, "If both of us can't make it this year, I want you to keep on, for this is your last year, and it doesn't make so much difference about me."

And this is the boy the family and friends considered wild and heedless and wayward!

Dogs and Fox Friendly

A STORY in the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal, sent in by Mrs. L. M. P., gives proof that closer association even among animals removes distrust. Two valuable hounds, missing for three days, were finally discovered at the bottom of a 40-foot well. When the hounds were brought to the top, after joyfully licking the hands of their rescuers they refused to leave, continuing to bark down the well. Again the rope was lowered and this time a red fox was brought to the top, and when he was released the three animals sported about together like playful pups.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Ratified! Now for the Next Step

THE Nation will breathe easier now that the Senate has ratified the Kellogg peace pact. It is not altogether because the treaty marks an almost immeasurable step toward the goal of the final abolition of all war. In so far as it contributes to that end all nations should rejoice equally with the United States in its progress. But the United States faced a peculiarly menacing situation during the hesitation of the Senate over ratification. It is not too much to say that in the question of ratification the national honor was vitally involved. Had this treaty, formulated by the Secretary of State and by him urged successfully upon the principal nations, been rejected by the Senate, the United States could scarcely have expected further invitations to international conferences.

Fortunately, ratification is accomplished. The opposition was expressed rather in vociferation than in votes. The size of the majority is a reflection of the measure of public sentiment favoring the measure. If the record of the influences brought to bear upon the Senate could be published it would probably show that the moral forces of the Nation were a unit in urging ratification. Every church organization, peace society, disarmament council; every international body of standing petitioned for ratification. If the Senators in opposition had anything except their personal convictions or prejudices back of their position they failed to get any such mandate into the record.

This treaty is a triumph for the Administration of President Coolidge and the secretaryship of Mr. Kellogg. It will be recorded in history as their greatest achievement. But friends of the incoming Administration need not apprehend that nothing has been left for Mr. Hoover to do. This treaty is in fact but a single step toward the goal of the abolition of war. It is more than a mere gesture, as its foes have described it, for it does put each of its signatories under a moral compulsion to refrain from war as a means of attaining national ends. But it does not preclude future international disputes. One must recognize that occasional differences are inevitable and that, since war as a means of settling them has been renounced, some method for their determination must be provided. Necessarily, it must take the form of an international court of arbitration with proper sanctions for the enforcement of its findings. To provide such a court and to secure the participation of the United States therein must be one of the first tasks of the Hoover administration.

Beyond doubt the same organized forces which did so much to secure the ratification of the treaty, will now take up consideration of the second step toward the complete outlawry of war.

The Russo-German Agreement

THE recent Russo-German commercial negotiations, dealing primarily with German complaints regarding the difficulties experienced by German business men who went to Soviet Russia relying on the protection of the commercial treaty concluded three years ago, were more than mere discussions of economic questions. They marked a noteworthy change of attitude on the part of the Soviet authorities toward international business. One might even go so far as to say that they resulted in a definite concession by Moscow to the capitalistic system.

When the Soviet authorities accepted the internationally approved interpretation of the term "economic espionage," they introduced one of the standards of the capitalistic business world into their own economic system, which they had hitherto guarded carefully against outside influences. When they made certain concessions to the Germans regarding the protection of German business men in Russia, they took the first step toward the establishment of the juridical protection of foreigners working in Soviet Russia.

International intercourse with Soviet Russia, especially in business, has always suffered under the absence of a politically impartial law in that country. Foreigners working in Soviet Russia were never safe from being arrested overnight on almost any pretext, and only too often were deprived for many days of the protection of their government because their embassy was not promptly informed of their arrest. One of the most used pretexts for arresting employees of foreign firms was the charge of economic espionage. The suppression of harmless economic information, moreover, made it extremely difficult for companies considering the granting of credits to Soviet Russia in order to start business to obtain an unbiased picture of economic conditions there.

The Soviet authorities have now limited the cases of economic espionage to disclosure of factory business secrets and attempts to obtain information by fraudulent methods. This is the internationally accepted interpretation of economic espionage. Considering Moscow's apprehension of outside interference, its economic development and its desire to conceal its economic difficulties, this yielding is all the more noteworthy. Undoubtedly Moscow's determination to industrialize Russia speedily did much to induce it to give in, for if the present unstable condition continued, the Reich might be forced by its industry, which drew very little profit, if any, from the treaty, to let the treaty expire. Such action, especially if the Germans told the world their reasons, would have discouraged other nations from trying their hand with the Soviets. Moscow, however, wants most of all the aid of the United States and some Germans express the belief that Moscow made the concessions to the Germans with a view to inspiring the confidence of the United States. What strikes one most is the primitive nature of the rights thus granted—rights which any country would take for granted in its intercourse with another nation. The German business men did so, too, three years ago, when the commercial treaty was concluded, but they discovered in the meantime that this could not be done in their relations with a nation the economic, political and even ethical system of which is totally different from their own.

Another important lesson Germany has learned is that a single company, possibly competing heavily with rival companies, is enormously handicapped when facing the immense apparatus of the Soviets' economic system. In order to establish greater equality, the so-called "Russian Committee" has been organized and attached to the Federal Union of German Industry. It acts as an advisory board.

Thus Germany is undoubtedly doing pioneer work in establishing commercial relations with Soviet Russia, by which other nations may eventually profit. But there is still one great "if" in the entire scheme, as even the Germans openly admit. Present promises, they say, will only be of value if the Soviet Government keeps them, and they add that the world will judge Moscow's sincerity by the attitude it adopts.

Afghanistan Puts Back the Clock

AFGHANISTAN has put the clock back. It has refused to budge from time-honored customs and, temporarily at least, swept aside the reforms which Amanullah Khan initiated. Nor has it stopped there. It has exerted sufficient pressure upon its ruler—who at the behest of his country agreed to abolish women's associations, to discard European dress, to revive the purdah or system of excluding women, to withdraw conscription and to recall the girls sent to Turkey to be educated—to cause him to abdicate. The utter abandonment of his program and the serious consequences which have resulted surprise those who have followed events beyond the Khyber Pass, for there was no real indication that the rebel tribesmen would triumph in their opposition, even though a serious threat to the capital was evident in the hurried, though none the less plucky, rescue of women and children by British airmen.

Amanullah's failure to bring Afghanistan into closer touch with the West is not to be read as final. He may not have used sufficient discretion in uprooting Moslem customs, for their roots strike deep. But he was deeply impressed with modern methods and usages, and he firmly believed that their adaptation to Afghanistan would be of great benefit. He had just returned from a tour of Europe, fired with ambition. He had seen Kemal Pasha convert Moslem Turkey from veil to modern headdress, from the old to the new. In Angora he had a pattern.

But whereas Kemal began his modernizing work a popular figure, a military leader fresh from victory on the battle field facing a once-discordant nation united by invasion in Asia Minor, Amanullah started his wholesale program in a country virtually untouched by outside influences, untroubled by anything save the reforms which he had instituted. Firm though he showed himself, he failed to reconcile the Shinwari tribesmen to the changes, and an insurrection followed. It is hardly to be expected that the curtain has been rung down permanently upon the reforms. With patience their acceptance is eventually almost certainly assured, for Afghanistan must progress. Meanwhile the lesson should not be lost upon reformers that sweeping changes, where a country is not ready for them, are not unattended by serious risks.

New Demands Upon Democracy

STANLEY BALDWIN, the British Prime Minister, has opportunely pointed out that the peace of the world largely depends upon the thoroughness with which the English and American peoples each understand the other's political system, especially each other's method of conducting foreign politics. It has been said with a good deal of justification that the most important political development of the nineteenth century was the passing of the control of foreign affairs out of the hands of the upper classes into those of the people; so that it is now essential, in a way it has never been before, that democracy should make itself as qualified to deal with foreign politics as it is with domestic.

As yet democracy has hardly perhaps fully acquired that capacity. While in home affairs it knows well enough the conditions and type of people with whom it is dealing, in foreign affairs it is coming into contact with social institutions, national characteristics and habits of thought to which the methods and policy suggested by its own environment are quite inapplicable. This is a fact too often forgotten.

A great deal of misunderstanding in the recent past might have been avoided if Americans and Europeans alike had realized that their ways of conducting foreign politics are radically different. The essential distinction between them lies in the position of the executive. In the United States the President is practically irremoveable for a period of four years, but in Europe the executive may be thrown out at any moment by an adverse Parliamentary vote. On the other hand, the European executive, so long as he remains in power, has in practice an absolute authority to bind his country to whatever course of action he thinks desirable, while in the United States the executive can do but little without the consent of the Senate.

The chief thing to be said in favor of the diplomatists who managed foreign affairs until the end of the Napoleonic period is that they were cosmopolitan in culture and training. They understood foreign peoples no less than their own, so that wars resulting from mere misunderstanding rarely or never occurred. If foreign affairs are to be managed with equal skill today, democracy must make itself as familiar with the manners of other countries as were the diplomatists of the old régime.

Music, Radio and Musicians

THE importance of radio in relation to music continues to grow. There are still music lovers who wouldn't have a radio in the house. There are still musicians and concert managers who fulminate against radiocast music. Nevertheless, radio is increasing in popularity. Realists, therefore, will face the facts: The radio is here; what is to be done with it?

The situation is by no means dark. Only a few great artists still refuse to perform for radio audiences. The managers of the radio, in some instances with the co-operation of the concert managers, appear to be trying to give their patrons better music. The newspapers are co-operating by printing descriptive program notes of music before the concerts, for the benefit of those to whom it is new; and by printing critical reviews of radio performances. The managers report that the more people hear of the better music the more impatient they become with the inferior.

Further, mechanical improvements are rapidly eliminating the imperfections that used to mar radio transmission. Nowadays it is rarely that one calls on a friend to listen in on a much-advertised set, only to depart laughing over one more exhibition of static.

This all sounds very encouraging. But the musicians doubtless would like to know what is to become of them. Not all of them are available for radio programs. If the concert halls are to be closed, must the artists seek other employment? It scarcely seems that it will come to that. Public taste is improving. The more it improves, the more clearly will it be realized that in order to hear the best music under the best conditions it is necessary to hear it in the presence of the performer. Even the perfect transmission that is promised will not alter that. For the fact is that it takes an audience as well as an artist to make a first-rate musical performance. The artist finds it difficult to give of his best unless he feels that his hearers are meeting him halfway. And some musicians do not seem as yet able to obtain the inspiration from their unseen hearers, even though these may be many times more numerous than is the visible audience, that they can from the concert hall, Only in the concert hall, therefore, do such people find their fullest musical experience.

All the service that radio is rendering to music should be received gratefully. But the fact should not be forgotten that the radio is increasing the potential patronage of the concert hall.

Complications in Potash

FEDERAL JUDGE WILLIAM BONDY in New York has decreed that the German-French Potash Syndicate must stand trial on the charge advanced by the United States under the antitrust laws. It appears that the syndicate, after reaching an agreement on the production and marketing of potash, undertook to establish a single selling agency in the United States to dispose of its product. When the agency was sued under the antitrust law an effort was made to set aside the subpœnas on the ground that the agency represented a foreign government and therefore could be reached only through diplomatic channels. Judge Bondy has denied that the agency is protected by such considerations, and has declared that, like other foreign commercial organizations, it is amenable to the laws of the United States when it attempts to do business therein.

The decision is highly important inasmuch as it involves the diplomatic rights of foreign governments and their agents in commercial enterprises. Of no less importance is the effect the case is destined to have upon the antitrust laws of the United States. While it may be possible to find legal restraints against alleged foreign monopolies, it is yet to be proved that the court is the best means possible for solving a problem so obviously economic in character.

That there is probably a more constructive way of meeting the issue was indicated by Herbert Hoover, when as Secretary of Commerce he advocated a bill to legalize import combinations. It was then Mr. Hoover's idea that American buyers should be allowed to combine for the purpose of buying a commodity which is held exclusively by a foreign government-owned monopoly. Only by thus allowing a monopoly buyer does it seem possible to deal effectively with a monopoly seller. The bill in question failed of passage in the House of Representatives in the last session, but the issue has not been entirely dropped. The potash case should inspire renewed interest in it.

Random Ramblings

In exchange for allowing his automobiles to enter the country free of duty, Henry Ford has offered to build at his own expense a macadamized road of 150 miles anywhere in Egypt, and to undertake its upkeep. What an inducement to prospective purchasers who will wish to try out the new road!

Dr. Warren E. Emley, of the United States Bureau of Standards, told members of the American Chemical Society recently that a lemonade made out of peanut shells would soon be ready for commercial use. Sounds like a consolidation of circus interests.

With announcement that a new process has been discovered that will make cardboard as strong as iron and a new alloy that will cut steel at high speed, it looks as if we had the two means between two extremes.

Now that an aviator is preparing to attempt to fly around the world without stopping, how long will it be before it will be possible to chase the sun around the world, flying in daylight all the way?

Will the Question Mark's success in refueling in midair lead to a scramble for the "filling station rights" on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans?

Paradoxically, while the number of horses on the farm is decreasing, the horsepower is increasing.

To Finland by German Tramp Steamer

FROM the inception the trip augured well, and we slipped out of dock with the early sun beaming cheerfully. The piloting tug, puffing busily with its own importance, towed us out, turned us about, and maneuvered us, seemingly as it thought fit—a wholly undignified performance for such an auspicious occasion. Even the captain, one noticed, after many years of such brisk treatment, had not quite settled down to it, and, when approached, became faintly ironical, remarking that the docks were "wonderful."

He afterward told me that they were not really suitable for craft of 3500 tons displacement—that we all but jolted mother earth. Nevertheless, our progress round Sheppey, and down the broad reaches of the Thames, could hardly have been more punctiliously accomplished. Everybody seemed happy, and the pilot, whom we shed at Margate unceremoniously, discoursed freely on the capabilities of the boat, on its uses, and on his maritime experience generally.

The crossing to Holland, where we "bunkered" with much noise, ceremony and coal dust—a generally disliked job—was marked by a thoroughly becalmed North Sea. We plowed our nine knots with great regularity, and arrived near Rotterdam about midnight.

It was, indeed, pleasant to get away from jog-trot routine; to assume a preposterously nautical attitude, either in strutting the bridge and sweeping the horizon with binoculars, and now and then attempting to take the sun's azimuth, or in estimating one's bearings and speculating on the barometer in the chart room, or in simply shouting something like "ach lasse" at twelve noon, and finding it echoed in prompt guttural intonations. Moreover, could not one surreptitiously sketch the chief engineer through the porthole window? What else could a man want?

⁂

We shipped ballast on our outward journey, because, the captain said, it hardly paid to take coal cargo. After coaling in Rotterdam, we dropped our pilot at the Hook, and by virtue of steady going, arrived off Cuxhaven thirty hours after. Our next stop, however, was in the wide lock of the Kiel Canal. Here there was much rejoicing in the reception of mail. After due formalities, we passed into the canal, which, despite its magnificent width, found the traffic heavy. Ship after ship, of every size and shape, including the famous "robot" ship controlled by wireless, slid westerly, silent and somber in the increasing dusk. Many, anticipating us, carried wood cargo from Russia or Finland—fuel, not for fires, but for budding Will Shakespeares, or maybe Edgar Wallaces.

We called at Holdenau, at the further end of the canal, after eight hours' night travel, and shipped provisions—our last till we reached Jakobstad—and then proceeded into the Baltic, which was bluer than the North Sea, but as calm withal. Two days going and we were past the Åland Islands, and in the Gulf of Bothnia. A curious fact, one observed, that the Bothnia is fresh water and tideless. There, too, one's compass behaves as all good compasses should, and, declining declination, reads true North.

By this time the first mate—incidentally the only one with pretensions to converse in English excepting the skipper—found me good metal upon which to practice loquacity (for I speak no German). "We don't can arrive in Jakobstad till 4 o'clock tomorrow," he said, cheerfully. As it happened, we ran into a fog that night, and it delayed us five hours. The following morning, when I arrived on the bridge after prolonged encouragement from the hooter, it was impossible to see a ship's length ahead. Indeed the fog seemed likely to stay for a good many hours, but for a persistent, if obscure, sun and a rapidly rising "glass."

Suddenly, at 10 o'clock, it disappeared—vanishing in a moment. The vista that greeted one's eyes was unexpected, remarkable. Far out to sea, on every side, could be seen islands, large and small, rich with verdure, each with its miniature forest alive with greenery and color; so that nigh every rock boasted a clinging silver birch or small and stately pine. And the mainland is nothing but trees! Trees, trees and more trees! More wooded than any other country in Europe—over 60 per cent is forest and 11 per cent lanes—the actual sight of Finland quite outstrips the imagination. It is magnificent.

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Evidently, we had threaded our way—by dint of superb navigation—through a channel of islands and rocks. Close at hand was another steamer at whose answering forecastle bell in the fog we saw fit to anchor. Our pilots having arrived, we soon weighed anchor and put into Alhomen, where, the jetty being taxed to capacity, we were obliged to rest off shore.

Customs were slow in searching—but the skipper soon nailed the ship's broker, and a "raft" of timber, some acre or so in area, was towed alongside. In an hour or more, the fore and aft derricks were busy swinging overside and collecting half-fathom lengths, to the drowning accompaniment of several windlasses.

Thuswise, it took a week to fill our hatches and stack up so that the forecastle head was barely visible. Then we were due to go further out, get more draft, and collect more cargo; but, though we stayed another day, the sea was too choppy, and we left minus eighty fathoms of our full complement.

We were presently steaming on our homeward journey, with the veriest list to port, and a cargo of larch pine wood for paper manufacture. Ordinary pine wood is unsuitable, as it contains turpentine. In six days we were again at the mouth of the Thames, and soon had anchored off Sheerness. Several blasts of the hooter failed to bring Customs, but at any rate hastened our pilot. "Back again," he said. "Nice place, Finland. Well, I suppose you'll soon be off to Gambia again, Captain. Monkey nuts, this year?" The skipper sorrowfully concurred. He likes Finland.

F. G.

Notes From Perth, Western Australia

PERTH

THIS year Western Australia will celebrate the centenary of its establishment as a British settlement, and elaborate preparations are being made for the occasion. In 1829 Captain Stirling was sent by the English Government to found a colony on the banks of the Swan River. and he named the first town in the new possession Perth in honor of his home town in Scotland. Within four years a number of pioneers with capital totaling £1,000,000 joined him, but when they found that their dreams of settling in a land flowing with milk and honey were not likely to be realized immediately they drifted to other parts of Australia. The colony, ruled from Downing Street, London, languished until the early nineties when gold was discovered at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. People rushed in thousands from all quarters of the globe to the new gold fields and the colony leaped ahead.

Its onward march was stopped with the decline in the gold yield, and then, about the beginning of the present century, someone discovered that land, described on all maps of Australia as the Great Victoria Desert, would grow wheat. There were millions upon millions of acres of this land lying idle and generally supposed to be worthless. Mr. (afterward Sir) James Mitchell entered upon a campaign for settling farmers on the so-called desert, and for a long time he was truly "a voice crying in the wilderness." He persevered, heedless of the jeers of his own countrymen, including the most experienced of the farmers, and by degrees he prevailed upon the leading men of all political parties to adopt his view that Western Australia had a great agricultural future.

For long the farmers of the eastern portion of the Commonwealth derided the idea that the Western State, which up till twenty-five years ago had to import wheat to feed her people, could ever become an exporter of grain. Now, however, that Western Australia has become the leading wheat-exporting state of the Commonwealth they have changed their attitude and many of them are sending their sons here to settle on the land. With the gradual utilization of her vast areas, Western Australia is becoming a big primary producer and her people are beginning to abandon their regrets for the serious check given their secondary industries by the abolition of interstate customs duties on the establishment of federation.

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Some idea of the progress of Western Australia may be gained from the increase in land values in the capital, Perth, during recent years. The following example is typical. Ten years ago Mr. James Brennan, a leading business man, bought a property, known as Brennan's Arcade, in the principal thoroughfare, Hay Street, for £36,000. Eight years later he sold it for £80,000. Now it has been resold for £140,000, and the new owner says that on the present rentals he can get 7 per cent (net) on his outlay. Except for the painting of the buildings, not a single penny has been spent upon the improvement of the property from the time Brennan bought it. The increase from £36,000 to £140,000 represents purely and simply the increase in property value of ten years.

Even more striking is the case of the West Australian, the principal newspaper in the state. Sixteen years ago the late Sir Winthrop Hackett decided to exercise his right to buy his deceased partner's half interest in the paper, and arbitrators fixed the value of the whole concern at £164,000. In 1926, when the Hackett estate was being wound up, the paper was sold to a group of financiers for £625,000. Those financiers floated a company with a capital of £500,000 to take the paper over and offered 100,000 £1 shares for local subscription. It received applications for 500,000 shares. Today the shares are quoted at 43s. 6d. each, so that the paper's market value, assessed at £164,000 in 1912, is now well over £1,000,000.

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People in Geraldton (Western Australia) are now to have an opportunity of speaking by telephone to residents of Cairns (North Queensland) over a distance of about 5000 miles. For some time the Post Office Department has been installing the carrier system on the lines connecting those two towns through Brisbane, Sydney, Broken Hill, Adelaide and Perth, and it has completed the task except for the section of 1500 miles between Perth and Adelaide.

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In April next, West Australian Airways Ltd. will commence a regular weekly aerial passenger and mail service between Perth and Adelaide. For some years it has conducted a weekly service between Perth and Derby (1500 miles) and it will soon extend its operations from Derby to Wyndham, a further 500 miles. The company's airplanes will leave Perth every Tuesday after the arrival of the mail steamer from England and will reach Adelaide next morning, a halt being made for the night halfway across the Nullarbor Plain. The company is being subsidized by the Commonwealth Government. Its managing director, Major Norman Brearley, is at present in England supervising the construction of big machines for the Perth-to-Adelaide flights.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Consider the Decimal Point"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with considerable interest your editorial: "Consider the Decimal Point," in the Monitor of January 5.

The statement therein that the metric system was legalized by Congress in 1866 is correct; but when the Metric Association endeavors to make the metric system compulsory, I feel that both sides of the question should appear in your paper.

Such an enactment by Congress would inevitably lead to litigation, and final adjudication by the Supreme Court, for in the opinion of so eminent a lawyer as Philander C. Knox, such legislation would be unconstitutional. I cannot believe that any great number of manufacturers in this country want such legislation. If there were a general desire for it, the use of the metric system already legalized would undoubtedly have been increased in every-day affairs, which certainly is not so, as you must know from your own observation. Prometric legislation expresses, therefore, a desire to impose upon the people in general what a relatively few persons think would be good for them.

Compulsory enforcement of the metric system would compel changes in our standards of material, manufacturing drawings, patterns, gauges, templets, jigs, technical records, technical literature, etc., that in the aggregate would be beyond the scope of estimation by the engineering mind.

For example, the Ford Motor Company during the past two years has spent millions in new tools, etc., in changing its model. If they had been obliged to change to the metric system I would not dare to say what it would have cost them.

This is something that is not grasped by persons who are not familiar with manufacturing processes. They find difficulty in seeing why anything would have to be changed. But manifestly there would be no sense and no use in preserving our existing standards, merely translating their dimensions into metric terms; that would be only clumsy and vexatious and really would not get on anywhere in the direction of uniformity with metric countries. What we would have to do would be to change our very standards.

Any compulsory prometric steps would, therefore, immediately introduce confusion in our affairs, which does not now exist. And there would be nothing worth while to be gained, not even in our export trade.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF MASSACHUSETTS,
F. H. PAYNE,
President.

Boston, Mass.

"Bare, Brown Hills"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The descriptive letters written by our kind English friend, Mr. Collinson Owen, have been delightful, and we all have enjoyed them. In one letter, however, he speaks of the "bare, brown hills" of California, and I beg leave to tell him that it is that very bareness and brownness that enable those hills and mountains to reflect upon their bare sides the colors of the rising sun and the setting sun.

Early in the morn and at sunset's quiet hour these mountains will be a maze of color, purple, rose, pink, topaz, garnet, lavender, and gold, that shift in density with the changing of the rising or setting orb of day. Mr. Owen should take a look at these before he leaves our shores. No green and verdure filled mountains can reflect color like our great Sierra ranges—the Santa Inez, Santa Monica, Sierra Madré, San Bernardino, and Sierra Nevada. Nothing like them in the world!

Hollywood, Calif. GRACE A. WILLIAMS.

Yellow Berried Holly

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article on the front page of the Monitor of December 31, I was surprised to read that the yellow berried holly "has been termed a myth by botanists."

One of my earliest recollections is of two yellow berried hollies in our garden in Northamptonshire, Eng. I believe and hope they are still in existence. I also recall at least one other in the immediate neighborhood.

New York, N. Y. I. SAYER CRAWLEY.